RG104 Entry 1
Box 23

January 1, 1844 – December 31, 1844
General Correspondence

Documents are in rough chronological order but are not separated by Branch Mint facility or subject. Blank sheets and routine endorsements have been omitted. Annotations and addenda sheets have been digitized as they appear in the originals.

This series was assembled at a later date and its contents were likely edited or reorganized multiple times.

Items of Interest – E-1 Box 023 1844
see pages 561-562

Mint U. S. Phil. Jan. 1. 1844.

Sir,

The arrival of the U. S. Brig Truxtun, of which you have the command, being announced in the papers this morning, I take the liberty to confer with you as to the transmission of a packet or box of coins, which you have in charge for the Mint, from Mr. Brown of the American Legation at Constantinople. If you have no expectation of coming to Philadelphia yourself, I would suggest that the parcel may be sent to the Treasury Dept. at Washington, by mail, if there is no other opportunity from Norfolk; or if you intend to go to Washington, that you shd deliver it there, and particularly to Mr. McKeon of that Department, with a request that it may be forwarded to us by mail.

I have to acknowledge your friendly attention in taking charge of the parcel from Constantinople, & should it be in your way, will be happy to see you at the Mint.

I am
Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt
R. M. Patterson

To/
Geo. F. Upshur Esqr.
Commander U. S. Brig Truxtun,
Norfolk, Va.

Copy

Mint of the United States.
Treasurer's Office, Philadelphia January 1st 1844.

Sir,

I forward you herewith, the Quarterly accounts of the Ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Mint, for the fourth Quarter of the last year; which I hope you will find to be correct.

Very respectfully,

Your most Obed. Servt.

S. Roach
Treasurer

To
Tully R. Rose Esqr.
First Auditor of the Treasury.

(Copy)

To M. Selden Esqr.
Treasurer U. States. -

Treasy of U. States.
Rhode Island Dec. 21. 1844

Sir,

Under date of Dec. 30 ult. 1843, in acknowledging the receipt of your Treasury draft No. 5233, for $ 1,000, and Treasury Note for $ 5,000, I omitted to draw your attention to the difference of amount stated in your letter of Dec. 26. 1843, stating the amount enclosed as $ 16,300, when but $ 11,000, was received.

I should be pleased to receive some further information relative to the difference that it may appear on my books.

Very respectfully
Yr obt Servt.
(Signed) J. Read,
Treasurer -

Rhode Island 21/44 -

[redacted]

Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
January 3d 1844

Sir

Your accounts of the Ordinary Receipts and expenditures of the Mint for the 4th Quarter of 1843 are returned

To
Isaac Roach Esqr
Treasurer
Philadelphia

with due respect
Your Obt Servt
W.m Overman
acting 1st Auditor

Treasury Department
Jan: 3. 1844.

Sir

Your estimates for the Mint and Branches for the next fiscal year with the explanatory letter which accompanied them were duly received and have been submitted to the Committee of Ways & Means of the Ho. of Representatives. The Chairman of the Committee has asked for "an estimate more in detail of the "appropriations which it is proposed to have made for the "incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint and its "branches" and that "where there is an increase over the "appropriations of last year, the cause of the increase "shall be explained.

The Committee are desirous to have, also, a statement of the Coinage by the Mint & Branches in 1843 - the denomination of the Coins - Number of pieces - Gold & Silver &c - This could be furnished by the Department up to the 1st. December last but that the Monthly return for October has not come to hand. That for November has been received -

Re.

Be pleased to state, also, for the information of the Committee, the usual rate of Wages paid to the labourers at the Mint & several branches –

I remain very Respt.

J. C. Spencer

Sec. of the Treasury

Pr R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint.

Philad.a

Treasury of the United States
January 3. 1844.

Isaac Roach. Esq.
Treas. U.S. Mint. Phila.

Sir

In reply to your letter of 2nd inst. I have to state, that Treasury Warrant No 6762 in your favor, when first presented in this Office, was for $16,300. A draft and Treasury notes were put in course of preparation accordingly and the letter of advice with receipts was prepared in advance.

Subsequently however, on the day of transmission - the original Warrant was cancelled and another of same number and date but reduced in amount to $7,000 - was issued in its stead.

A new draft was made out and numerous extras altered to correspond with the substitute warrant - but the letter of advice was overlooked and therefore, expressed the amount of the original warrant, instead of $7,000 the amount of the substitute.

The reason for the change was, as I am informed, explained to Dr Patterson by the Secretary of the Treasury

Very respectfully
Your Obed Servt
W Selden
Treas U States

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office January 4th 1844.

Sir,

I herewith forward upon the annexed statement ending the 30th ult. a Depositary of the public money, accompanied with a cancelled voucher.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Richard Rush
Treasurer.

Wm. Selden Esq.
Treasurer of the U. States
Washington

Mint U. S.
Jan. 4. 1844

Sir,

I comply with the promise made to you in my letter of the 19th ult., by informing you that we are now ready to pay the balance of the Treasury draft on the Mint, in favor of the Bank of the Metropolis; — this balance being 60,000 $, as stated on the due-bill given to Mr. Ballan. We are under the necessity of making the payment in Silver Coin.

I send enclosed a Memorandum of the product of the a deposite of gold made by Mr. Ballard, & beg you to inform him that the amount is ready for payment.

Respt.

Robt. Patterson

Dft

Robt. Smith, Esq.
Cash. Bk. Metropolis,
Washington.

U.S. Brig Truxtun
Norfolk Va 5th Jany 1844

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 1st Inst. relative to a box of ancient Coins entrusted to my care by L.P. Brown Esq. of Constantinople, & intended for the Institution under your direction. I am in daily expectation of final instructions in regard to the movements of the Truxtun, & so soon as they are received, I will with great pleasure dispose of the box as you desire.

Should my protracted detention in Philadelphia, I shall be happy to avail of your polite invitation, for which I beg leave to tender my acknowledgments.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.
G.P. Upshur
U

R.M. Patterson Esq.
Director
&c. &c
Phila

Bank of the Metropolis
Wash Jany 8. 1844

Sir

Your favor of the 4th inst covering a statement of the nett value of the Gold left by Mr Callan on the 19th inst is rec'd. I shall forward the statement & the receipt for the Gold, to the Bank of North America.

I shall also forward to that Bank, the receipt of your Treasurer for $60.000 - the balance due on the Aft of the Treasurer of the U States for $100.000

I am Very Resp
Your Obt Sv

R M Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint
Phila

W J Brune

New York Jany 5th 1849

R. M. Patterson Esqr
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

A friend of mine in South
American who is about to contract with the
Government there for coining the gold & silver
of that country, wrote to me to ascertain
what would be the probable cost here of such
machinery as would be necessary for that pur-
pose, and trusting to your goodness for excusing
the liberty I take in addressing you upon the
subject, I beg leave to annex a translation of so much
of his letter as relates to this matter & presuming
that your numerous occupations and valuable time will
not admit of your entering upon it, I would request
the favour of your passing it over to a competent mecha-
nist in your City, so that he may give the estimate
required, if possible before the 11th Inst when a vessel
will sail for New Granada, and any expense attending
the same I will thankfully pay

I am Dear Sir
Your very obt Servt

E. Dominguez

Required to handle the rest of remaining
for small amount, to coin two to three million
of Dollars annually; three fourths in Gold
Say $2½ in Doubloons of $16 each & ½ in two
and one Dollar pieces, and the remaining
one fourth/more or less 500.000 to 600.000 dollars/
in Silver, the greater part in dollars and the
remainder in quarters, eighths & sixteenths of a
dollar also about 50.000 Dollars in copper cent pieces

The machinery to be of the most solid
construction and least liable to get out
of repair, for in that Country it would
be very expensive, if not impossible in
some cases, to put it in order again & taking
into consideration that there are no carriage
roads in New Granada & that nearly every
thing has to be carried by Mule, the cargo
125 ℔ weight, or half a mule load, but a
four pieces might be heavier say 250, 300
or even 400 ℔ which can be transported
by Indians, upon long packs, altho at a
very considerably increased expense — The
weight of the whole machinery is also re
quired —

Washington January 6th 1844

My dear Sir

I observe that some of your estimates for the Mint exceed those of the last year. It is advisable whenever this is the case even altho' the item should appear to you to carry with it its own Explanation, to state by way of note or mem^m: the cause of the Change. For example specimens of coins & retainers are charged $400 for the half year. Last year they were $300. This I presume arises from the greater amount of Coinage done. But it is not stated. If you have letter send a mem^d of Explanation covering this and any other items where the result is similar.

Our friend the Superintendent of the Coast Survey will find some little vexations across his new path. But his practical good sense and quiet Manner will be more than the higher qualities which he so eminently possesses will bear him I trust through them all.

Very Sincerely & respectfully yrs

J R Ingersoll

Genl W Patterson

Washington City DC
8 January 1844

My dear Sir

Will you permit me to ask a favor of you? I have finished a suite of Medals by the Electrotype from those furnished me from the Mint and am anxious to procure them as the originals. I am informed it is not a difficult operation, if you could oblige me with the receipt you would confer a very great favor on yours

Obedient Servt

Thomas Wyatt

Copy.

Phil. Jan. 9. 1844.

Mr. Jo. Dominguez,

Dear Sir,

R. Patterson, Director of the U. S. Mint has referred to us your letter to him asking the cost of a Coinage apparatus to coin about 3 Millions of Dollars annually, two 3/4 in gold doubloons &c., & the remaining 1/4 in silver, viz: dollars, quarters, eighths, & sixteenths.

It is proposed to use Cattle as the Motive Power, and we have estimated for the requisite Machinery for that purpose.

There will also be 2 prs. of Rondings & Rolls for breaking & finishing the Metal in plates, & 2 prs. extra Rolls, 2 Cutting presses, 2 Milling Machines, One Large press for Striking the Large pieces, and One Smaller for the lesser Coin.

We have estimated the cost of the Machinery specified, constituting a complete Mint, excepting the dies which are not included, at Ten thousand dollars, & which we think is an outside estimate.

We have not gone into a very close calculation of the Cost, to do which would involve the necessity of accurate drawings of each part; we have however sufficient confidence in our estimate to hold ourselves bound by it if Necessary.

We anticipate considerable difficulty in reducing the weight of each piece to within 400 lbs., and wish to have

as much latitude in that respect, for a few of the parts, as the case will admit of by any possibility. Most of the pieces will not weigh 2 tons. The whole weight will be about 10 tons.

We may further remark that in case you think proper to order this Machinery of us, Mr. Peale, Chief Coiner of the Mint, will superintend its construction, and you can therefore rely upon its faithful execution and its adaptation for the purposes intended.

We are, with much respect,

(Signed) J. P. Morris & Co.
Iron Founders & Machinists,
Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany 9th. 1844

Dear Sir.

I received your letter of the 5th. yesterday, and immediately took the necessary steps for obtaining the ~~in~~information which you desire.

The House which I should recommend for the execution of the work, is that of Isaac P. Morris & Co, and I have called upon them to make an estimate of the Cost, &c. When this is done, I will immediately forward it to you.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant,

To/
G. Dominguez Esq/

Postscript, Jany 10th.— In Consequence of the above letter not having been sent yesterday, I am now enabled to send you the estimate of Mess. I. P. Morris & Co. enclosed. It appears to me to be exceedingly moderate.

Mint of the U. States,
Treasurer's Office January 10th 1844.

Sir,

I herewith forward you the Quarterly Account of the operations of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 30th day of December 1843, which I hope you will find to be correct.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt.
Signed Dan'l Brent
Treasurer.

P.S. My account has been delayed a few days, owing to the Clerk in charge of the Bullion & Coinage Accounts having been required to attend in the Dist. District Court, in the late suit of the Dist. vs. Sanger.

(signed) D. B.

Ellis Gallay, R. Mint, Esq.
1st. Auditor of the Treasury.
Washington.

West Ches.

June 11th 1846.

Sir,

The claim which you have served to against the Sheriff this morning should be immediately laid before the Defendant, at work by his attorney, as I cannot act in a case of this kind without its sanction.

R. M. P.

To Peter L. Bowyer, Esq.

Paris for Jany 11. 1841.

Alex Allen Esq.
Directors.

Dear Sir.

We annex our bill of Cast Jewels Account. amounting to £ 3532 50/100 — which we will thank you to remit to us the above amounts, in cash, viz. Nail Rod &c. to Newcastle — in about equal amounts to Messrs Evans & Bulkley & Co. Liverpool

Yours.

Very Respectfully.

Boulton Bros. & Co

Clerk of the United States.
Jan 11th, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to request ~~I request myself under the necessity of~~
~~asking~~ that you will issue your warrant
in favor of the Treasurer of the district,
for about three and three hundred dollars,
the balance remaining unknown of the ap-
propriations for 1843, ~~this~~ for incidental
and ~~Fuel~~ contingent expenses: viz.

For Cleaning Capitol — — $ 1,000.
" Lamps " — — 2,000
" Office " — — — 300
$ 3,300

~~Respectfully~~, Your
obedient servant,
This amount is pleasant money, but only
so far as settling the drawing account, but for the
payment of bills furnished.

W. M. Nicholson
Clerk

To Hon. John C. Spencer, &
Secretary of the Treasury

Treasury Department
Mint of the United States
January 12th 1844

Sir

Your Account of Gold & Silver Bullion and Copper Coinage are rendered —

With due respect
Your Obt Servants

Tully R. Weir
1st Auditor

To
Isaac Roach Esqr
Treasurer &c
Philadelphia

Mint of the United States.
Jan. 12th, 1844.

Sir,

I am advised, by the District Attorney, that it is his intention to sue out a writ of error, in the Case of the "United States against John S. Bennett", and that, this, in the meantime, while the Case cannot be considered as finally decided, I should not be justified in acting upon the Title which you have presented, or the Contract which regard the Sale.

Your faithful Servant, &c.

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
John S. Bennett, Esq.

Mint of the United States

1844		To John S Benezet	D$
January 10	For Salary due as Treasurers Clerk from the first day of April 1840 to the 10th day of May at $1200 per Annum		$ 133.00
" "	For this Amount paid by me for copper Coins distributed over and above the amount of funds in my hands for that purpose		29.50
" " "	Interest on the above for 3 years and 8 Months		35.75
			$ 198.25

12.5 /

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1844.

Dear Sir,

The Congressional Documents have been heretofore sent to the Mint, from the Clerks of the House of Representatives. May I hope that this favor will be continued by yourself?

If the Congressional Directory, for the present Session, is printed, may I also ask that you will send me a copy of it?

By these attentions, you will greatly oblige,

Your's respectfully & faithfully,

R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Caleb J. McNulty, Esq.,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

New York, Janʸ. 12 1844

My dear Sir

It was only three days ago that I received your favor of the 30th December, together with the two Cases of Coins; & my Duties at the Medical College have occupied so much of my time since then, that I have not been able to return you an answer. It was my purpose to have offered you half of the ancient coins which I left at the Mint in February last; making a division according to their value. This would have been agreeable to the wishes of my adopted Son (Hastings Grant - Son of the American Missionary in Persia), reserving the other half for his own use; but as you are so anxious to place them in the public collection of the Mint, where they will be of greater utility than in private hands, he is willing to give them up. He expected to present the half to the Mint, & had no idea of receiving any thing in return. - Should he does not now wish to consider the transaction in the light of an exchange or Sale. They were purchased by his father in Persia, during the

Seven years of his residence in that country, & were obtained at considerable cost of money & trouble. & although the Son would be glad to have them deposited in the noble collection belonging to the Government, he would be unwilling to have them regarded as objects of barter. He would accept the two boxes that you so kindly sent as a present - but if this is contrary to your rules he will return them by the first safe opportunity. & ask you receive the enclosed coins as a present from his father Dr. Asahel Grant.

It is probable that Dr. Grant could obtain other coins, now that (in consequence of the disasters wars in the mountains) he has returned to Mosul - & by this time he may already have collected others that you would like to possess. In my next letter to him I shall make enquiries on the subject.

Who is to take Bache's place in the University? Our friend Prof Henry is just the man to fill it with entire satisfaction to all concerned. For his sake, I hope he will be appointed - although I should greatly regret his removal on my own account. You know, perhaps, that since he has been connected with the College of New Jersey, I have spent part of my Summers there. & that I have had the charge of the Chemical Department. If he were to leave I should probably resign & remain the whole year in New York.

Bache's appointment has pleased all - but the unsuccessful Candidates. Do you not think him much better fitted for the place than the late incumbent? He will at any rate be a popular man with the government, which Dr Hassler was not. Present my kind regards to Mr Saxton.

and believe me My dear Sir

Yours sincerely

J. Torrey

Dr. R. M. Patterson.

Philadelphia.

Washington City Jany 17th 1804

Dear Sir,

I am writing the enquiry, which I suggested to you a few days ago, respecting the propriety of coining gold pieces of the denomination of one dollar. You will please to inform me whether you presume, machinery, will be sufficient, in case the proposed coinage is adopted & if not, to make an estimate of the cost of the necessary additions &c.

With great respect
Your Obt Servt
Th. Jefferson

Robt Patterson
Esq. Phila.

Mint of the United States
January 15. 1844

Dear Sir,

By your favour of the 12th inst
I find that some further explanations are due from me, in
regard to the antique coins. These interesting specimens having
been left with us nearly a year, we naturally concluded that
the owner might be willing to part with them, especially for
a public use. We knew, at the same time, that they were not
to be had in the way of sale. The least we could do, therefore,
was to offer the compliment of a set of our own coins, with
a few others of the rarest interest. The transaction is not
to be considered as a bargain, by any means. It is such an
offer as we should make in any similar case, and such as we
expect to make shortly, to a gentleman who has it in his
power to furnish us with a suite of Electrotype copies of
Roman Medallions; for which we intend to offer him a set
of American medals. As to the market value of such
specimens, it is not easily arrived at, at least here, where the
Science of numismatics is, in its infancy. Let me give you an
amusing proof.- One of the coins is a drachm of Alexander the

Great, & attracts more attention than any other; being in fact the oldest. An amateur collector in this city having fallen in love with it at first sight, offered three dollars for it on the spot, supposing it was ~~gold~~ silver to be bought. Of course he was not gratified. I have since learned from Constantinople, that genuine drachms of Alexander are to be had for double their intrinsic value; i.e. about 32 cents. But the Persian pieces are very scarce.

We shall, of course, be much obliged to you for making interest with Dr. Grant for procuring further specimens; especially antiques, and Cufic, or caliphite coins. Mosul is said to be a good mart.

You, and your pro, will please to accept my thanks for the coins now in question. They, with such others as we may get, are to be arranged in chronological order, and, with brief explanations, will afford a sort of history of the times to which they belong.

Nothing could console us so for the loss of Bache as to have his place have filled by Prof. Henry. The place is open to him. The ~~faculty~~ remaining professors contented to divide among them Mr. Bache's duties, for the present term; and I believe that they were influenced, in this measure, principally by a hope that Mr. Henry might content, on "Sober second thought",

to come among them. We know the cordial welcome with which he would be received.

Yours, dear Sir, most respectfully and faithfully yours,
R. W. Patterson.

To
Prof. John Torrey,
New York.

Treasury of the United States,
January 19 1841.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive Sixty Treasury Notes in draft— made payable to your order, amounting to $ 9.300— ; also a receipt, in detail, therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail, the same being necessary as a voucher for the payment of the Warrant upon which they were issued.

I am instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to state, "that such notes are only to be paid out to the public creditors, except that when they decline receiving them, then, and then only, may they be exchanged for other funds."

I am, respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SELDEN,
Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach. Esq

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

19 January 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive One Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esqr

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
January 19th 1844.

Sir.

Your accounts of Copper Coinage, for the 3d. quarter of 1843, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $6,647.10 stated to be due from you to the U. States.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Svt.

W. W. Cutler
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq.
Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office
January 19th 1844

Sir,

1853 Your accounts of Ordinary Expenses, for the 3d quarter of 1842, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $ 8440.60 stated to be due from you to the U. States.

Balance per your accounts	$	8.356.45
Add. Voucher No 107. suspended and returned for correction		84.25
	$	8.440.70
Deduct. Error in transferring Wages of Laborers for September to abstract		.10
	$	8.440.60

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Svt.

W. M. Tullock
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq.
Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia

Mint of the United States.
Treasurer's Office, Phila. January 20th. 1844.

Sir,

— I have received your letter of the 19th inst. and will forthwith make the corrections directed.

Very respectfully,

Your obed. Sert.
(Signed) Isaac Reed
Treasurer.

To
— D. Alex. McCulloh Esqr.
Comptroller of the Treasury.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1844.

Sir,

I have already had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, asking me to communicate my views to the Committee of Ways and Means, with regard to the Coinage contemplated in the following Resolution of the House of Representatives.

"Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the coining of one-dollar gold pieces, at the United States Mint and its Branches; and that they report by bill or otherwise."

I now proceed to comply with your request, by presenting the following remarks on the subject of the proposed Coinage.

In favor of the introduction of the gold-dollar, I know of but one argument, — namely, that being sixteen times lighter than the silver dollar, it will be more portable and less cumbersome. The value of these advantages can be readily estimated, and a judgment may therefore be formed whether they are such as to outweigh the disadvantages which must be incurred by the new Coinage.

One of the most obvious of these is presented by the fact that the size of the gold-dollar is

To/

Hon. J. J. McKay
Chairman Com. Ways & Means,
Ho. Reps.
Washington.

Jan. 20. 1844.

Official.

two diminutive. Gold being more valuable than silver in the proportion of 15 to 1, and heavier in the proportion of 27 to 15, the volumes of corresponding values of these metals will be as 1 to 27. Hence the dollar of gold will be but 1/27 th of the size of the dollar of silver, or will be nearly one-third less than the half-dime,— the smallest piece of our present Coinage. Such a coin would be very liable to be lost; and, having a greater surface than any other in proportion to its volume, would be more reduced by wear, which is a cause of great waste in all metallic circulation, and particularly in so precious a metal as gold.

Another objection is that the dollar has already its representative in silver; and certainly any sum less than the quarter-eagle can be carried in silver without inconvenience. It would seem to be desirable that, in our metallic currency, the larger sums should be paid in gold, and the smaller ones in silver. Yet, in point of fact, silver coins are used even for the largest payments; and it is not likely, therefore, that gold could be introduced for small amounts, where its less weight is by no means so important.

If the gold dollar be introduced, it must of course be as a substitute for the same amount of silver. It becomes a question of importance,

Jan. 20. '44.

therefore, whether the proportions of these two metals in the country are such as to allow of this substitution. Are the best evidence that we can have, in this inquiry, is presented by the relative quantities which have been coined in the United States, and these are $39,125,688 of gold, and $ 62,384,685 of silver. It appears, therefore, that the amount of silver, in value, is nearly double that of gold.

The experience of the Mint shows that the small gold coins are not so much desired by the community as those of a larger size. Of the 39 millions of gold coinage, little more than 4 millions are in quarter eagles. The Treasury Department has, at different periods, given instructions to confine the gold coinage to quarter eagles, so far as this could be done consistently with the law which requires that "in the denominations of coins ordered, the wishes of the depositor shall be complied with, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so." Still the proportion of this coinage was small, because the depositor expressed a preference for eagles and half-eagles.

In considering the expediency of the proposed innovation in our coinage, it is natural to look to the present practice of those countries which issue the largest amounts of gold. At the head of these is England, and its smallest gold coin is the half-sovereign, worth $2.42 in our money. In France, the smallest gold coin

Jan. 20. '44.

is the 20 franc piece, worth $3.84. Austria, which is a gold producing country, has no coin of this metal less than the three-ruble piece, worth $2.39. The ducat, coined in Austria, Southern Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden, is worth about $2.25; the five-guilder piece of the Netherlands, $2.00; and the ten-lire piece of Sardinia, $1.92. In Spanish America, the favorite denomination gold coin is the doubloon, worth about $15.55; though the quarter and even the eighth are not uncommon. It appears, then, that in those countries where ample may command respect, the minimum for gold coins is not very different from our own. Exceptions are presented, however, by Spain, and to a slight extent by Colombia, where fractenths of the doubloon, or "gold dollars" are in use circulation. In Spain, these pieces are placed on a par with the pillar dollars as a legal tender, it is not to be wondered at though, even at our own high valuation of gold, they are worth but about 97 cents; It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that they should be kept in circulation. Hence no gold piece of this denomination value has been coined in Spain for more than twenty years.

It is worthy of particular note, that the coining of small gold coins, after being introduced in several countries, has been abandoned by them. The experiment was twice tried in Great Britain. In 1752, the quarter-guinea, (worth $1.27½) was introduced; but it was found so inconvenient

Jan. 20. 44

that orders were given to collect the pieces as they came into the Bank, to be melted down and now very few specimens remain. Of the trials was of the ~~dime shilling~~ piece one third guinea, a dime shilling piece, (#1.69,) which was issued in 1816, and from that date until 1819. It was discontinued upon the enactment of the new coinage law of 1816, which provides for no gold coin less than the half sovereign. Russia formerly issued roubles, (75 cents,) and even half roubles, (37½ cents,) in gold; but for many years there has been no gold coin used in that country less than the three-rouble piece, ~~worth #2.69~~. In Portugal, gold dollar pieces were formerly in general circulating, but it was found expedient by the government to ~~call them in~~ call them in, and the smallest gold ~~coin now~~ piece now coined is the half crown, worth $2.90.

The question of a gold dollar coinage was agitated in Congress in the session of 1835-6, but its introduction was not then deemed expedient. On that occasion I caused specimens of such coins to be ~~stuck~~ made at the Mint, and I now send some pieces to the Committee struck from the same dies.

In answer to the question asked in your letter of the 17th inst., I have to state that

Jan. 20. '44.

the proposed drainage, if ordered, would not require any additions to the machinery at the Navy Yard, except such as could be made by our own workmen, at a moderate expense.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
W. W. Tatlock
Constr.

To
Hon. James S. McKay,
Chairman of the Committee
of Ways and Means.

(Private.)

Mint of the U. S.
Jan. 20 / 44.

Dear Sir,

I send herewith an official letter in answer to yours of the 11th inst., on the subject of the proposed introduction of the gold dollar into our Coinage. You will see that my reflections & inquiries have (not led me) to favor this proposition; and I think that the Committee will be led to the same conclusion.

The Specimen Coins, of which I send you nine, (being the number of your Committee,) are not intended as patterns to be copied if the Coinage should be resolved upon. On the face of the coin the head of Liberty should be placed, as in the other gold coins. On the reverse, however, the figure of the eagle ought to be omitted, as in the dime & half-dime, and the value of the piece inscribed instead of it.

I send you, enclosed, a table, which presents a complete view of the Coinage of the Mint Establishment, from its commencement to the present time. I have thought that it might be useful to the Committee.

I presume that the remarks which I sent to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Mint estimates, with the changes which I found it necessary to introduce into them, were communicated to you

Committee. I hope that you will the propriety of introducing the changes which I have proposed. For this Mint, they regard a reduction in the amount asked. The New Orleans Mint absolutely requires an increase to pay off the excess of its expenses over its appropriations. For the North Carolina Mint I have asked $1000 for a new roof to their building, rendered necessary by the ruinous condition of the present roof.

R. M. P.

To
Hon. Jas. L. McKay
Chairman Comm. Ways & Means.

If it be determined to introduce the gold dollar, (which however I hope will not be done,) I would suggest the subjoined form of a bill for that purpose.

A Bill to authorize the Coinage of one-dollar gold pieces, at the Mint of the United States and its Branches.

Be it enacted &c. That it shall be lawful, hereafter, to make at the Mint and its Branches, Gold dollar coins, of the weight of twenty-five grains and eight-tenths, which shall be a legal tender of payment for one dollar.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That the above coins shall be made in all respects, in conformity with the existing laws regulating the Coinage at the Mints, except that on the reverse of the gold dollar, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted.

If we should regard the example of those countries which issue by the largest amounts of gold coinage, such as G. Britain and France, we find in the former no coin of less value than $ 2.42 of our money, and none in the latter under $ 3.84.

Russia, which is a gold-producing country, formerly issued rubles (75 cts.) and even half-rubles (37½ cts.) in gold; but for many years there has been no coin less than 3 rubles, the three-ruble piece, worth $ 2.39.

In a general view, the smallest gold coin of Europe is the ducat, coined in Austria, Southern Germany, Netherlands, and Sweden, and worth about $ 2.25. — The exceptions are, the five-guilder piece of Netherlands, worth $ 2.00; the ~~five~~ ten-lire piece of Sardinia, $ 1.92; and several grades of coin in Turkey, descending as low as the five-piastre piece, or 23 cents.

Returning to America, and looking at the coinages of states other than our own, we find the favorite denomination for gold is a piece worth fifteen dollars and a half; the quarter, and even the eighth, of this coin, are known, common; while in Colombia, there have been some issues of sixteenths, or "gold dollars."

The above may be a sufficient view of the ~~practice~~ practice in those countries whose experience in the matter commands respect. It may be stated, however, that neither Persia nor Egypt follows the example of Turkey in the comminution of gold.

The experiment has been twice tried in G. Britain, of ~~issuing~~ small gold coin. The first was in 1762, when the quarter-guinea (worth $1.27) was introduced. This coin was found so inconvenient, that orders were given to collect the pieces as they came into the Bank, ~~and how then~~ to be melted down. Very few specimens now remain.

The other trial was of the one-third guinea, or seven shilling piece ($1.69) which was issued in 1806, and from that date until 1813. It was discontinued upon the enactment of the new coinage law of 1816, which provides for no coin less than a half-sovereign.

Gold dollars are circulated in Spain.
Value about 97 cts.
Have been coined for 20 years

(Private.)

Senate of the United States.
Jan. 22, 1845.

Sir, I beg leave to submit an appeal in favor of the appointment of the Additional Commissioners for ~~the~~ an approaching Normal Survey; and I take the liberty of suggesting the name of Gov. Edward Coles, Prof. Robert Dunglison, and Samuel H. Allen Esq.

I believe that the character and standing of these gentlemen are known to the President, Mr. Coles was formerly private Secretary of Mr. Madison, and afterwards Governor of Illinois; Dr. Dunglison, formerly ~~professor~~ of the University of Virginia, ~~and~~ is now a professor in the Jefferson Medical College here; & Mr. Allen, is President of the Franklin Institute, and a man of high standing in the Community.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your ob. Servt.
J. M. Clayton

To Hon. John C. Spencer,
Secy of War.

Mint Act
Jan. 22/44.

Sir,

I have been called upon to present my views to the Committee of Ways and Means, as to the propriety of introducing the Coinage of Gold Dollar pieces, and I have thought it, in a letter sent to the Chairman by Mr Gentry, to present ~~the~~ such views. As one of the elements on which they are to form their judgment, I have caused ~~to be~~ struck pieces to be struck, from dies prepared for a similar occasion, in 1836. It has thought that you might like that the Head of the Treasury Department should also be furnished with one of these specimens, and I therefore send to you the enclosed piece. Its weight is 25.8 grains; its ~~to~~ diameter, a little more than $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of that of our smallest ~~piece~~ coin, the half-dime.

The opinions to which my reflections and inquiries have led me is adverse to the ~~adoption~~ introduction of our Coinage. If it should however, prevail, the piece sent to you is not ~~for~~ offered as a model to be followed. The Eagle should bear the head of Liberty, like our other gold Coin. In the reverse, however, I think that the figure of the eagle should be omitted, as in the dime and half-dime.

P. M. P. Jr

To Hon. John C. Spencer.

Mint of the United States.
Phila. Dec. 18 1844.

Sir,

At the annual Assay at this Mint it is to be made on the 12th of next month. I have the honor respectfully to request that you will ask the attendance of the President to the appointment of the Assistant Commissioners provided for by the 32d Section of the Act of Jan. 18, 1837

R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Hon. Wm. C. Spencer,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Navy Yard
Jan. 22 / 44.

Sir, I have the honor to request that you
will cause your warrant, in favor of the
Treasurer of the Navy, for two thousand and
three hundred dollars, out of the appropriation
for the current year fiscal year; viz.

For wages of workmen $2000.
For steerage of ox teams, 300.
$2,300.

P. M. Pattison
Purser

To
Hon. John C. Spencer,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A pendant Brief, at which he applied for a Clerkship at the Mint, if a vacancy should occur.

Refers to Gen. G. Lipscomb, and others Evidences for his Character and Standing.

Is from Elkton Maryland, and connected with the Basalt family there.

Has resided in Philadelphia, and is unemployed.

from
Basil Rawall
S. W. Cor. 4 Prune
Phila

A pendant Brief

Mint of the United States.
Jan. 23, 1844.

Dear Sir,

Among the objections which I presented, in my letter of the 20th, against the introduction of gold dollars, I might have mentioned their peculiar liability to being counterfeited. They are so light and so small, that the most ~~simple~~ the important of the readily tests of gold, — its great specific gravity, — could be by no means so available, as in the case now stated. In proof of this fact, I send you the enclosed pieces, which are of silver, gilt by the electro-type process. They are rigidly of the same size as the true gold pieces already sent. If they had been made a little thicker, it would have been a little more difficult to distinguish them from the legitimate coins.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson.

To
Hon. Jas. L. McKay,
Chairman of the Committee
of Ways & Means.

New York 27th January 1844

R. M. Patterson Esqr.
Philad.a

Dear Sir

I received your kind letter a few days since, and I am very much obliged to you for being so prompt in giving me the information for the Mint in South America — I have sent the statement of Messrs. P. Morris & Co, and I expect to hear very soon from there with good accounts, when I shall address those Gentlemen on the subject —

I avail of this opportunity of introducing to your acquaintance my particular Friend Mr. I Benzon of this City, who visits your City on his way South — You will particularly oblige me by introducing him to Messrs P. Morris & Co as I have requested him to talk with them on the subject of my Machinery — and begging you to excuse the liberty I take —

I remain Respectfully
Dear Sir
Your Very Obt. Servt.
G. Rogers

Dear Sir,

Wash. of the U. States,
Jan. 23. 1824.

I thank you for your attention to the request which I made to you with regard to the Congressional Directory & the public documents; and I now place myself in the position of those whom Kindness makes more exigent, by asking of you another favor beyond that granted by your predecessors. It is that you will send me as many copies as you can spare of my Annual report, laid before Congress on Saturday last.

Very resp.y.

P. M. P.
U.

Prof.
Cabel J. McNulty, Esq.,
Clerk of the
House of Reps.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

25. January 1814.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive One Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esqr

Treasury Department
Jan: 29. 1844.

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22. instant enclosing a gold dollar piece, and will thank you for an estimate of the additional cost and the proportion of wastage in such small coins— and to give me any views that may have occurred to you in relation to the subject.

As I shall, probably, be called upon, by the Committee of Ways & Means, I wish to be prepared—.

I am very Resp.y.
J. C. Spencer
Sec.y of the Treasury.

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad.a

J. G. Schwarz Esq.
U. S. Consul- Vienna.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Jany 29. 1844

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 8th ult. reached me only a few days since, in consequence of the suspension of the semi-monthly steamship during the winter months; of which arrangement I was not aware when I gave you the sailing days. The steamers will leave Liverpool only on the 4th of each month, for some time yet.

As much as I am gratified by the prospect of obtaining this valuable collection of coins, I confess I have been not a little embarrassed as to the method of getting them here. The fact that your friend refuses to warrant the carriage of them even so short a distance as to Paris; the fact that the Tyler Medal has never reached you, although ~~entrusted~~ another, sent to Constantinople at the same time, has long since been received and acknowledged; and ~~———~~ the uncertainty in regard to my last package to you (~~which~~ through happily removed by a letter just received from Mr Ledyard) — all these things put together, give me some uneasiness as to the prospect of getting the coins all the way to Philadelphia. However, "nothing ventured, nothing gained,"

and I shall therefore proceed with my arrangements, taking all proper precautions. It is settled that I am to pay £207.10 nett, for the coins and books; but this does not put me in a position to draw a bill, which shall cover your expenses also. I have to say, in respect to the books, that there is but one of them which is desirable (especially as they are so far off): and that is, Akerman; & the "Description de Medailles Antiques, Grecques et Romaines, par J.E. Mionnet" with 79 plates - one volume, fl. 12. - The others, consisting of the work of Golz, fl. 50, the other work of Mionnet in 2 vols. fl. 20, the work of Patin, fl. 15, and the work of Rasche, fl. 6, altogether fl. 91, you may retain, and give me coins for their value, as you proposed.

I should like to know, whether the Mint of Counsellor Becker could furnish me with copies of some of the finest Roman medallions, those which have a diameter of two English inches or more. I should be satisfied for the present with one, of each Emperor and Empress, commencing with Augustus, and finishing with Constantine the Great; but it will be necessary first to know the prices. I wish such as are remarkable for beauty, and good preservation, not for rarity - for in American they are all rare. Also, the metal may be of copper, or other as cheap; with an electrotype gilding, if the original is a gold medallion, or a silvering, if silver. Please inform me if that process is used in the manufacture.

Now, if I could be informed on this subject in your next letter, and if you will also ascertain what will be the expenses of boxing, transportation, insurance, postage, &c. &c. which it will be necessary for you to incur, I can then draw a bill to cover the whole amount; and this I hope to do, immediately upon hearing from you. Please to state what will be the expense by the courier, and what by the post carriage, with insurance, and give me your advice about the choice.

I have inquired respecting the work of Col. McKenny on the Indian tribes, which you state is wanted for His Majesty's private library. The work is complete, in twenty numbers, & each number costs six dollars. If desired, I shall take pleasure in procuring & sending the work; and in such case, I can deduct the price from the bill of exchange. It would also afford me a chance to send you some rare specimens of American coin, which as yet you have not; for they are simply trial pieces, and not known in circulation.

I shall not hesitate to send the box of 1000 cigars, of approved brand; but I beg you to intimate by what method they can reach Vienna. Judging from the tastes of most men, I should rather risk a box of old coins on the road, than a package of prime cigars.

A brig of war from Constantinople has just brought for me a box of 168 Byzantine and Ottoman coins, with two Turkish Medals; but they have not yet been put into my hands.

I am in hopes to hear from you by the steamer of March 4th. With kind remembrance to Mrs. Eckfeldt and Du Bois I acknowledge your polite notices, and desire to reciprocate. I am truly yours

Return you for your kind attention to
my friends the Pres.[illegible]. May daughter
Helen sends her love & letter, Johanna, and
thanks her for her ——— Christmas gift.

R.M.C.

To
J. G. Schwarz, Esq.
U.S. Consul,
Vienna.

Phila. Jan. 1871.

Mint of the United States.
Jan. 29, 1844.

Sir,

I received this morning the letter addressed to you by the Hon. Mr Preston, requesting of you an official statement of the principal sources from which are received all uncoined metals that are coined at the Mint in Philadelphia: what portion comes from Europe, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places, for the last five years.

I greatly fear that a satisfactory answer to Mr. Preston's inquiries cannot be furnished; and I cannot even make the attempt without asking some preliminary explanations.

I would first wish to know whether Mr. Preston really designs to limit his inquiry to "uncoined metals". If this be the case, our statement would extend only to pigs, bars, plate, grains, dust, &c., from North and South America, Africa, and Europe. But there from only a small proportion of our materials, for coining, which consists principally of coined metals, chiefly of foreign coins.

Again, I wish to know whether, in inquiring after the sources from which we derive our materials, he means the original, the mediate, or the immediate sources. For example, our Register gives the name of the depositor, for each coinage; of the original source of the metal,

in another; the value, in another; and so forth. Now suppose that the depositor resides in Philadelphia, but that the bullion has come to him from the mines of Georgia, (as is very often the case;) in what category is such an item to be placed? Or suppose a still more involved, but very frequent case; — that the bullion originates in Georgia, is sold to a house in New York, and is deposited by an individual in Philadelphia, who has a commercial connexion with the former, but whose name alone appears in our books. How is such a case to be settled?

Let me give you an example of the way in which these transactions are often involved. The President of a Bank in Pittsburg brought lately, to this city, 290,000 Mexican dollars. The first source, of course, was Mexico; the next, probably, New Orleans; but the owner lives in Pittsburg. Desirous of taking home gold for his silver, he did not deposite the dollars at the Mint, but negotiated them in New York for Sovereigns. Eventually both the sovereigns and the dollars came to the Mint to be coined: now from what source should this be placed?

I may say that, in general, the deposites of Gold come, almost entirely, through New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; and chiefly the (two first). But how far the at depositors, in these places, are mere agents of more distant owners, cannot be determined from our records. We are also without the means of ascertaining the residence of the individuals who receive the proceeds of the deposites, though we know that it is often. It may be supposed that we are also without the means of ascertaining the residence of the individuals who receive the proceeds of deposites, which are very frequently different from those who make them, and residents of a different place.

More specific inquiries from Mr. Pratt may perhaps enable me to give answers that may procure such information for him as will answer the purpose he has in view, and I need not assure you of my perfect readiness to do so.

P. M. P.

Dr

Hon. John C. Spencer
Sec. of Treasury.

Weight of silver in alloy 412.5 grains.
" gold " 25.8 "
Specific gravity of Stand. silver 10.3
" " " gold 17.4

=

25.8 / 412.5 / 15 — 15 1 85

25.8 / 412.5 / 15
25.5
15 4 5
12 9 0
25 5 / 25 8 / 1
25 5
3 / 25 5 / 85
25 5
0

1/15, 1/15, 85/1375

=

10.3 / 17.4 / 1
10.3
7 1 / 10 3 / 1
7 1
3 2 / 7 1 / 2
6 4
7 / 3 2 / 4
2 8
4 / 7 / 1
4
3 / 4 / 1
3
1 / 3 / 3

1 1 2 4 1 1 3

1/1, 1/2, 3/5, 13/22, 16/27, 29/49, 103/174

These values of equal weights of gold and silver are to each other as 16 to 1 very nearly.

Specific gravity of standard gold to that of silver as 27 to 16 very nearly.

Volume of equal weights values of gold & silver
$= \frac{27}{16} \times \frac{16}{1} = \frac{27}{1}$.

Mint of the United States,
Phila.a January 30. 1849

Dear Sir,

I am desirous to have your assistance in completing an undertaking of a public nature, which I shall explain. The Mint contains a Cabinet of foreign modern coins, tolerably complete; and I am now adding to it a good selection of antiques. I have thought that it would greatly improve the series of Roman Imperial Coins, if I could procure casts, in plaster, tale, or sulpher, of the heads, in profile, of the Emperors, Empresses and Cesars, as far down as they are to be had, which I suppose is not lower than Constantine the Great; at any rate, this is far enough; for all the heads after that, as we find them on coins, are pretty much alike, and alike barbaresque. The size, as we have seen them here, is not more than an inch and a half in the longest diameter, the form of the cast being oval. The coins being arranged in quadrangles, (each reign distinct) these casts are intended to be displayed in little recesses at the corners, and, if well executed, will give a livelier and better idea of the ~~Liberty~~ head, than can be had from coins, or even medallions.

Lieut. Hanford of the Navy, thinks they can certainly be

had in Paris. In Rome, he obtained some from a certain Diodati Morelli, dealer in casts. — Now, can you inform me whether there are such things in Paris, and what they cost, (average price) in the respective materials named? Also, whether the heads of the Greek, Syrian, and Ptolemean dynasties are prepared in the same form? And lastly, whether ~~they~~ there are diminutive busts (and how small) of any of the foregoing subjects.

R.W.E.

9.

To/ Saml. G. Fisher
No. 21 Rue Lavoisier
Paris.

Mint of the United States,
Philada. January 30. 1844.

Dear Sir,

The big Frayton, which first came into Norfolk about four weeks ago, and moored at our Navy Yard ~~subsequently~~ on Thursday last. The remains of Com. Porter were interred with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday – one of the coldest days known in our latitude. – This morning I had the pleasure of a call from Capt. Upshur, and with who brought with him the valuable box of coins, which I owe to your kind and highly esteemed attentions. A mere peep at them has convinced us that they are as interesting as we had expected. As the mail of the Steamship closes to day, I hasten to acknowledge the safe arrival of the coins, and to express my thanks, that you intend to favour us in the same way, still further.

The "Manual of Coins" of Messrs Eckfeldt & DuBois, will be early forwarded to you thro' the Missionary House at Boston. Please to consider it as a donation. – Your draft has been presented and paid.

Capt. Upshur desires to be remembered to yourself and family.

I am truly yours &c &c.

John P. Brown Esq.
U.S. Dragoman &c. &c.

(Private.)

Mint of U.S.
Jan. 31 / 44.

Dear Sir,

I send herewith an official answer to your letter of the 27th, asking my views with regard to the proposed ~~introduction of the~~ Coinage of gold dollar pieces. Why should we necessarily the same in substance, and often in language also, as those communicated to Mr. Mc Kay. As evidence of the great difficulty of detecting counterfeits of gold pieces, when very small, by weighing them in the hand, I send you an imitation of the gold dollar, in tin, gilt by the electrotype process cost.

I wrote to you, on the 22d inst., to ask that you would procure the President's ~~sanction~~ appointment of the Special Commissioners for the account ~~at~~ to be held at the Mint on the 12th proximo. I have not yet received an answer to this application.

On the 22d inst., I wrote to you the customary application, for the appointment, by the President, of three Special Commissioners, for the account ~~at~~ today, to be held at the Mint on the 7th proximo, and I took the liberty, as heretofore, of suggesting three names for the President's consideration. No answer to this application has yet been received. I hope that I have not been unfortunate as to present any name not satisfactory. ~~to~~

Yours truly
W. Ward

To Hon. Jno. C. Spencer. &c

Mint of the U. S.
Jan. 31, 1844.

Sir,

I send enclosed the silver-gilt Specimen referred to in the Director's letter of this day respecting the gold-dollar coinage, and which was forgotten when that letter was sent to the office.

Very respectfully,
Geo. N. Eaving,
Director's Clerk

Hon. L. C. Spencer,
Sec. of Treasury.

Washington January 31st 1844

My dear Sir

You are aware of the Existence and character of the National Institute. Some of my friends have enlisted my wishes in its service and I am desirous of promoting its laudable objects. It has been got up by persons who for the most part are not scientific men themselves, but who hope sooner or later to obtain for the association a scientific character. A meeting is to be held in April of the Members from other places and at that meeting it is intended that papers shall be read by some ten or a dozen gentlemen. The Institute is an emanation from the government, incorporated by Congress &c. Besides a variety of good reasons connected with your personal merits, there is in your connection with the government an especial motive for desiring that you should take part in the Exercises. Will you allow me to hope that you will do so? A paper from you on Coins, or Mints or some kindred subject would be extremely valuable. Or indeed

on any subject you may select. The Superintendent of the Coast Survey has expressed to me a willingness to furnish a paper for the occasion. You will see the propriety of all upon yourself and I flatter myself will not decline it. I need not say that I shall take a Philadelphia pride and pleasure in furnishing yourself and Professor Bache a the occasion.

Our Chairman still holds on to his notion of a glee dollar although I succeeded with the powerful aid of your report and the specimen and gummie specimen in placing him alone at the Committee in the decision. Indeed the vote was taken before the brazen countenance to cave in.

Very faithfully yrs

I R Singerly

Lt Col M Patterson

Mint of the United States.
Jan. 31, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, asking me to communicate to you the views which may have occurred to me in relation to the subject of the proposed coinage of one-dollar gold pieces; and I now proceed to comply with your request, by presenting the following remarks.

In favor of the introduction of the gold-dollar, I know of but one valid reason; namely, that being thirteen times lighter than the silver dollar, it will be less cumbersome. This to be The value of this advantage is readily ascertained, and a judgment may therefore be formed whether it is such as to overweigh the disadvantages which would be presented by the new coinage.

One of the most obvious of these arises from the fact that the size of the gold-dollar is diminutive. Gold being more valuable than silver in the proportion of 16 to 1, and being in the proportion of 27 to 15, the volumes of corresponding values of these metals will be as 1 to 27. Hence the dollar of gold will be but $\frac{1}{27}$th of the size of the dollar of silver, or will be nearly one-third less than the half-dime, — the smallest piece of our present coinage. Such a coin would be

very liable to be lost; and having a greater surface than any other in proportion to its volume, would be more reduced by wear, which is a cause of great waste in all metallic currency, and particularly in so precious a metal as gold.

The specific gravity of gold is so high, that the great weight of a coin of that metal, in proportion to its size, can be appreciated by the hand, and thus distinguished from its counterfeit imitations, when both are of sufficiently large; but this important test is by no means to be availed in very small pieces. It is to be appreciated, therefore, that the gold dollar would be more liable to be counterfeited than the larger coins of the same metal.

If the gold dollar be introduced, it must of course be as a substitute for the same amount of silver. It becomes a question of importance, therefore, whether the proportions of these two metals in the country are such as to allow of this substitution. Now the best evidence that we can resort to, in this inquiry, is presented by the relative quantities which have been coined in the United States, and these are $39,125,688 of gold, and $62,384,685 of silver. It appears, therefore, that the amount of silver, in value, is nearly double of that of gold.

Is the gold dollar needed? It has already its equivalent in silver; and certainly any sum less than the quarter-eagle can be carried in silver without inconvenience. It would seem to be desirable that, in our metallic currency, as in that of England, the larger sums should be paid in gold, and the smaller ones in silver. Yet, in point of fact, silver coins are used even for the largest payments; and it is not likely, therefore, that gold could be introduced for the small amounts, where its less weight is by no means so important.

The experience of the Mint shows that the small gold coins are not so much desired by the community as those of a larger size. Of the 39 millions of gold coinage, but little more than 4 millions was in quarter-eagles. ~~The Treasury Department~~ Instructions have been given, at different periods, from the Treasury Department, to increase the gold coinage in quarter-eagles, as far as this could be done consistently with the law which requires, that "in the denominations of coins delivered, the wishes of the depositor shall be complied with, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so." Still the proportion of this coinage has remained small, because the depositors generally required their returns in eagles and half-eagles.

In considering the expediency of the proposed innovations in our coinage, it is natural to look to the usual practice of those countries which issue the largest

amounts of gold. At the head is England, and its smallest gold coin is the half-sovereign, worth $2.42 in our money. In France, the smallest gold coin is the 20 franc piece, worth $3.84. Russia, which is a gold-producing country, has no coin of this metal less than the three-rouble piece, worth $2.39. The ducat, coined in Austria, Southern Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden, is worth about $2.25; the five-guilder piece of the Netherlands, $2.00; and the ten-lire piece of Sardinia, $1.92. In Spanish America, the favorite gold coin is the doubloon, worth about $15.58; though the quarter, and even the eighth are not uncommon. It appears, then, that in those countries where example may command respect, the minimum for gold coins is not very different from our own. Exceptions are presented, however, by Spain, and to a slight extent by Colombia, where sixteenths of the doubloon, or gold dollar, are in use. In Spain, these pieces are placed on a par with the silver-dollar as a legal tender, though, on account of full weight, and using our own high valuation of gold, they are worth but about 97 cents. They are, accordingly,

still kept in circulation, though no gold piece of this denomination has been coined in Spain for more than twenty years.

It is worthy of particular note, that the issuing of small gold coins, after being attempted in several countries, has been abandoned by them. The experiment was twice tried in Great Britain. In 1762, the quarter-guinea, (worth $1.27,) was introduced; but it was found so inconvenient, that orders were given to collect the pieces, as they came into the Bank, to be melted down; and now very few specimens remain. Another trial was of the one-third guinea, or seven-shilling piece, ($1.69,) which was issued in 1806. It was discontinued upon the enactment of the new coinage law of 1816, which provides for no gold coin less than the half-sovereign. Russia formerly issued ducats, (75 cents,) and even half-ducats, (37½ cents,) in gold; but for many years there has been no coin gold coin used in that country less than the three-rouble piece. In Portugal, gold dollar pieces were formerly in general circulation, but it was found expedient by the government to call them in, and the smallest piece now coined is the half-moidore, worth $2.91.

The question of a gold dollar coinage was agitated in Congress in the session of 1835-6, and reported upon by a Special Committee; but its introduction was not then deemed expedient.

6.

I answer to your inquiry respecting the additional cost, and the suspension of postage on such small coins, that I have to state, that alterations would be required to our machinery, but only such as could be made by our own workmen; that there would be an increase of labor, especially in the adjusting of the planchets, which is a very tedious and expensive part of the process of gold coinage; and that there would also be some increase in the postage, the amount of which, however, I have not the means of estimating. But, on the whole, the expense of the proposed coinage would not be such, as to be considered among the serious objections to its introduction.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,

R. M. Patterson
Director.

To
Hon.ble John C. Spencer,
Secretary of the Treasury.

117

Washington February 1. 1844

Sir,

I am much obliged to you for your letter on the subject of the gold coin. I should think the objections stated by you could be conclusive.

The objection for the appointment of Examiners & Assayers of coins, was adopted by an accident. It appeared to me that it would be advantageous to the mint & have at least one of the persons taken from some place other than Philadelphia, and I suggested the name of Professor Renwick of Columbia College N.Y. as a gentleman of celebrity and of high scientific acquirements, whose services would give great satisfaction. The Secretary acquiesced in the suggestion, and invited me to write Professor Renwick, and Your Order and Mr Maclean. I hope the mint in Philadelphia to open.

Very respectfully

Your obt Servt

J. C. Spencer

Robert M. Patterson Esq

Director of the Mint.

Treasury Department
February 1. 1841.

Sir

The President has directed the appointment of Edward Coles Esq.- Saml. V. Merrick Esq. and Professor Renwick of Columbia College N. York. as Commissioners - in addition to the Judge and District Attorney of the US States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia to carry into effect the 32nd. Sect. of the Act of Congress of the 18th. January 1837 - supplementary to the Act establishing a Mint and regulating the Coins of the US States.

The letters of appointment will be transmitted to those gentlemen by this Mail.

Yours of yesterday's date has been received - Package No. 1 was sent by the Mail of yesterday - A mistake occurred, it is presumed, at N. Orleans - in sending the envy by Express. No. 3. will go by this Mail.

I am very Respt.

J. C. Spencer
Sec. of the Treasury.

Wm. R. M. Patterson
Philada.

Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
February 1st 1814

Sir

You are respectfully requested to furnish the Office with a Statement shewing what apportionment was made of the balance $60.000.00/ of Treasury Transfer Draft No 13 dated Dec.r 14th 1813 and to what accounts the records of the Mint shew it to have been charged —

I am Sir
Your Obt Servt
Thos Rush Esq.r
Comptroller &c
Philadelphia

With due Respect
Jon.a Mc Lemore

Tully R. Wise
Cl.k in Audits

Mint of the United States,
Feb. 3. 1844.

Sir,

I am informed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that you have been selected, by the President, as one of the Commissioners to attend the next Annual Assay at the Mint, and that your letter of appointment has been sent to you.

I pray you to inform me, whether, (as I sincerely hope,) it will suit your convenience to accept this appointment; and, in that event, I have respectfully to request your attendance at the Mint, on Monday the 12th inst., at half-past-nine in the Morning.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. P.

19.

To/
Edward Coles, Esq., Phil.
Prof. James Renwick, N.Y.
Saml. V. Merrick, Esq. Phil.

Mint of the United States.
Feb. 3d, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst.

The appointment of Prof. Renwick, in your suggestion, as one of the Special Commissioners to attend at our Annual Assay, is not only satisfactory, but very gratifying to me. I am not failed to see the propriety of having at least one of the Commissioners from out of Philadelphia, and I last year, Prof. Torrey, (also of Columbia College,) was named by me, and attended. But I have felt some delicacy in inviting gentlemen from abroad, because no provision is made for paying their expenses. Let me, then, take this opportunity of asking that you will sanction the payment of the actual expenses of travelling and of board the stay here out of our Contingent fund. Perhaps the Assay for last a day or
~~Saturday to last~~ day, and the whole cost will be very trifling.

P. M. P.

Hon. Jno. C. Spencer,
Sec. of Treasury.

Treasury Department

February 3. 1864

Sir

I transmit you the accompanying letter of Mr. Augustus Brown Esq whose subject of loan interest, in reference to which I should be glad to have your views. I have directed enquiries to ascertain the fact whether Mr. B is a disbursing officer to whom gold of Silver is exported. It may be so, but I doubt it.

Can I have any further information upon knowledge to inform the Collector of the relative value of gold and Silver has Congress since it was last established? or have you any reason to doubt whether that relative value was correctly established?

Very respectfully

Your obt Servt

S. P. Chase

R. M. Patterson Esq

Director of the Mint

Mint of the United States,
Treasurer's Office February 3rd 1844.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of this instant, I have the honor to state that on the 19th December 1843, upon presentation of Treasury Transfer Draft. No 73. dated 14th of the same month, I paid the Bank of the Metropolis $40,000 in account, and gave them again my due bill on Treasury of the Mint for the balance. say $60,000.

On the 4th inst. I forwarded to the Treasurer of the U.S. my quarterly statement of the U.S. Bullion Account for the 4th quarter 1843, in which I charged him with the amount of the said draft and enclosed the same as a cancelled voucher. I also credited myself in my Gold & Silver Coinage Account for the amount paid, say $40,000, and credited the Bank of the Metropolis for the balance $60,000.

Abstracts of these Accounts Nos. 7, 8, 11 & 18 were forwarded by me to your office on the 10th inst. Stating the drafts drawn & remitted as above stated. The above letter cannot be answered [illegible] of the Directors of the Mint.

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Peter R. Mint

Peter R. Mint Esq.
Chief Clerk of the Treasury

To Tully R. Pole, Esq
Asst Cashier of Treasury

Albany Feb
Feb. 8 / 46.

Sir,

The Trustees of the Albany have just shown to me his reply to your letter of the 1st inst., in regard to a transfer draft ~~of~~ for $100,000 Dec. 14th, 1843 on the Albany, for $100,000. I am thus led to suppose to explain to you how it happens that a balance of this draft, amounting to $60,000, should still remain at the Albany to the Credit of the Bank of the Metropolis. The circumstances are the following.

When the messenger of the Bank, Mr. Patten, called for the amount of the draft, it was tendered to him; but it was not in our power to make the payment without going the greater part of the sum in dimes and half-dimes; and these he could not receive. They is hardly with his instructions. He accordingly received $40,000 in gold & silver, and took a due-bill for the balance.

This balance not having been applied for, I wrote, on the 4th of January, to the Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, that we were ready to make payment to him in half-dollars; and he answered me, under date of the 5th, that the claim was made once to the Bank of North America, in this City. This Bank has been applied to for other Coins, but has declined doing so, however, the as they say, they have no more to spare. The amount remaining known is that the amount still remains with us to the Credit of the Bank of the Metropolis.

P. M. Patten, Cashier

Columbia College New York
4th February 1845

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of yesterday and at the same time a letter of appointment from the Secretary of Treasury — I give one great pleasure that it happens that I can accept this appointment, and I shall certify to Secretary of my acceptance — I shall leave New York on Friday afternoon in the cars, and shall go to Jones in Chesnut Street. I shall trouble you to inform me whether I shall be able to finish the duties in time to take the mail from Philadelphia on Monday afternoon. If I cannot I shall be compelled to make an arrangement with one of my colleagues to exchange the day of my examination of one of the classes (Thursday 13th) with him. I do not wish to ask this unless it cannot be avoided.

If there is no objection to his being present I shall take the liberty of bringing with me one of my sons, who takes a great interest in such matters, and is soon promoted in a foreign Navy.

Sam Ward

R. M. Patterson LL.D.
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Post Haste
Lt. Lenwick
U.S.N.

Treasury Department
January 5. 1841.

Sir

Your letters dated the 3d. inst have been received. The suggestion that the Special Commissioner (not residing in Philad.) appointed by the President to superintend the annual assay at the Mint be allowed his necessary expenses is approved and you are authorised to make the payment out of the Contingent fund of the Mint.

I am very respectfully
J. C. Spencer
Sec. of the Treasury.

Jr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad.

Mint Mint
Feb. 11th 1840

Sir,

I received, on the 3th inst., your letter of the 3d, inclosing the communications from Ch. Chag. Dana Esq., respecting the annual production of gold in Russia, especially in Siberia, and its influence on the relative value between that metal and silver. On this subject you ask me to communicate any information that I may possess.

By a letter from A. P. Gibson Esq., U.S. Consul at St Petersburg, written in 1839, in answer to one which I had addressed to him, he gives a statement of the production of gold from the Russian mines, principally in the Ural Mountains, for ten years, ending in 1838. It amounts to 6 3753 pounds 12 ½ Zolotnicks, and, estimating the pound at 52lb.042 oz. Troy, corresponds to an average annual production of 197,441.974 Dollars, which, if of the same fineness of our coin, would equal in value to $3,673,339.

By an extract of a letter from an officer of the Russian mines to Baron Humboldt, published in the Annales der Mines (1843) and translated for Silliman's Journal, it appears, that in consequence of the mines of the Southern Ural beginning to be exhausted, it became necessary to make explorations near the coast of the river Tachkow-Targanka, which soon led to the discovery of gold-bearing sands of very great richness, but within narrow limits. This bed once found, the water was turned off from the streams which had served for washing the sands was turned off along its whole length, and examinations

mem commenced in the dry bed of the river. The success was complete. A stratum of sand was found, of considerable extent, which yielded gold at the rate of 2½ dwts. per Cwt.; a very considerable proportion, if it be considered that Sands giving 5 dwts. per cwt. had been considered well worth exploring. Other beds were afterwards discovered of still greater capacity, reaching, in some instances as high as from 162 or even 227 dwts per cwt. On the 28th of October 1842, there was given the largest lump of gold that had been met with in the world. It weighed 1162 ozs., and was worth about 22,000 dollars.

These new sources have certainly served to increase, very greatly, the product of gold in Russia. According to a statement of Baron Humboldt, made on the authority of Count Cancrine, it appears that the Russian mines yielded, in 1842, 970 pounds, of gold or $10,251 oz. of gold; of which the value may be estimated at $9,493,000.

~~From our~~ ~~Upon~~ ~~Upon the~~ ~~Upon the best~~ ~~Upon the best authority~~

Upon the best authority I have no more recent information on this subject, except that it given by your correspondent Mr. Davis, on the authority of Mr. Horsely Palmer, who states that the product of the Russian mines, last in 1843, exceeded four millions of pounds Sterling in value, which is more than double of the amount yielded in 1842.

Such a production of gold, in addition to that from other sources, would, ~~in the event of time~~ if continued, reduce the value of that metal ~~comparatively~~ relatively to silver, and would therefore have an effect on the metallic currency, requiring a change in the laws which regulate it. How any such effect yet has been produced, ~~I think not.~~ and how it yet is to be produced that our valuation of gold, in terms of silver, is too high? I think not.

I have made particular inquiries, ~~from~~ of the old bears, ~~some brokers~~ ~~merchants~~ ~~of all nations~~, what American gold coins are now selling at a premium? A broker in this city, who deals largely in bullion exchanges, told me that he had himself recently gained on both ~~4 per~~ per cent for $200,000 worth of American gold. The usual charge is one-eighth per cent.

Mr. Davis is apprehensive that silver will be driven out of circulation. I have made inquiry of the officers of some of our banks, and learn that their silver greatly exceeds their gold in amount. The bank here which is believed to have the greatest proportion of gold, has not one-third of its specie funds in this metal.

You inform me that you have made the ~~proper~~ inquiries, at the proper sources, as to the exportations of silver. I write not, therefore, either upon this subject, except to present our view of it, which is derived from the Mint records. — It will be seen that when silver is exported, foreign coins are always the first selected. If then the exportations of silver, the quality exceeded its importations, it would not be probable that foreign coins, to any considerable amount, would be offered at the Mints, for re-coinage. Yet, last year, this re-coinage amounted to $3,160,819; principally of Mexican dollars, which ~~have~~ command a premium when wanted for exportation.

On the whole, I am convinced that the relative value of gold and silver established by the acts of 1834 and 1837 was happily chosen; that it has suited the condition of our metallic currency better than any other that could have been selected; and that it does so still.

P. M. Pattison,
Dr

To Hon. Seth C. Stevens,
Sec. of Treasury.

Dft. to. State.

Mint of the United States,
Feb. 5. 1844.

Dear Sir,

I am truly gratified to find that it will be in your power to make one of the Commission for the Annual Assay, on Monday next.

It is possible that you might take the Mail for Newyork on Monday afternoon; but it is proper that you should make a conditional arrangement for supplying your place at the examination if you should be detained. As our operations are continued beyond the ordinary dinner-hour, it is customary to close the business of the day by a cold collation at the Mint.

I shall be very happy to receive your son, and will bring one of mine to keep him company.

R. M. P.

Prof. Dan. Runkle,
Newyork.

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office.
February 5th 1844.

Sir,

Your accounts of Bullion purchased for Coinage, for the 3d quarter of 1843, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $ 634.404.61 stated to be remaining in the hands of the

Chief Cornier	Gold Bullion	Oz 12431.389	$ 231.285,34
Melter & Refiner	do	" 1800.981	33.506,63
do	Silver Bullion	" 47118.564	54.828,79
Chief Cornier	do	" 34506,648	40.153,20
Treasurer,	Gold Coinage		185.698,51
do	Silver Coinage		108.932,14
			$ 634.404,61

Very Respectfully
Your Ob.t Sv.t
Wm Cooper
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq.r
Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia

Mint of the United States,
Feb. 6, 1844.

Sir,

Under the 32d Sect. of the Mint act of Jan. 18, 1837, you are designated as one of the Commissioners, ex officio, to attend the Annual Assay at the Mint. I beg leave therefore, to ask that you will give us your attendance, for this purpose, at half-past nine, on Monday Morning next.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. P.
D.

To
Hon. Archibald Randall
Judge, of the U.S. Dist Court, for the Edist. of Pa.

Henry M. Watts, Esq.
U.S. Dist. Attny. for Eastern Dist. of Pa.

Calvin Blythe, Esq.
Collector of the Port of Phil.

P.S. As your attendance will probably be required for some hours, I beg to mention that a lunch will be provided which may perhaps serve in place of a dinner.

Mouse of Reps
Febry 1 1841

Sir

Your Letter of the 29th is
recieved — The fronk answer you
make will put me right in
asking again — The information
I want is how much of the
Gold & Silver Bullion coined
or uncoined is either own or
or passes through New York City
And the same from Baltimore
Boston — & Phila to the Mint for
the last 5 Years — say up to your
last yearly Statement —

I do not care to have
you be exact — in little sums — But as
near as will shew the amount — conveniently

I am yours truly
H Pratt

R M Patterson Esqr
Director of the Mint
Philada —

Jefferson County February 8th 1844 Tennessee

Dear Sir

I am a Member of a company owning Six Thousand five Hundred acres of Mineral Land on which we have Discovered a Vein of Silver ore. We have Erected furnaces at Considerable Expense But do lack an Engineer or Smelter. I have addressed this Note to you Hoping from the position you Occupy, you may be able to Send us a practical Man of Good Character — ardent Spirits and Slavery finds No place in our Establishment — Ours is the Sulphuriate of Silver or what the Shawnyards call Negrillo — We Need Lead as an amalgum of which there is an Abundance at hand You will confer a favour By answering this when it Comes to hand

Yr Obt Servt
John Caldwell

To the Pas.
of the Methodist Episcopal Church
Knoxville
Tenn

Mint of the U. States,
Feb. 8, 1844.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, respecting the amounts of deposits for Coinage made at the Mint from Boston, New York, Philad.a & Balt. respectively.

The labor of this investigation is considerable, but our Clerks are already engaged upon it. I will communicate the results as soon as they are ascertained

Yours

R. M. Patterson
Dir.

To/
Hon. Jacob Plitt, &
Chm. of Ways & Means.

Mint of the United States.

The President of the United States has appointed the following gentlemen, as Special Commissioners, to attend the annual Assay, to be held at the Mint, on Monday next.

Edward Coles, Esq., of Philadelphia
Prof. James Renwick, of New York.
Samuel V. Merrick, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The Commissioners ex officiis, are
Hon. Judge Randall, Judge U.S. District Court, Phila.
Henry M. Watts, Esq., U.S. District Attorney.
Calvin Blythe, Esq., Collector of the Port.

✓ U. S. Gazette.
✓ Pennsylvanian.
✓ North American & Phil. Gaz.
✓ Sentinel.
✓ Mercury.
✓ Ledger.
✓ Inquirer

House of Representatives.
12. Feb. 1844.

Sir.

I send you the Appropriation Bill for the Civil & Diplomatic Expenses of Government reported by the Committee of Ways & Means. I suggest that you will furnish me with the information necessary to enable me to secure a speedy passage. Very Respectfully.

Your Obt. Servt.

John Sloan

To Robt. Patterson Esq.
Director of Mint
Phila.

Mint U.S.
Feb. 18, 1841.

Sir,

The meeting of the Commissioners for the Annual assay at the Mint, provided for by the Act of Jan 18, 1837, was held yesterday; and I have the honor to send you herewith a copy of the minutes of their proceedings.

R. M. P.

To
Hon. John C. Spencer
Sec. of Treasy

Treasury Department
February 14. 1844

Dear Sir,

In reference to the fact of the expenditure of Texas, I find that during the first quarter of 1843 there were $1.310.000 expended, which was more than 4 times the quantity expended in any preceding quarter of the year - while during the same quarter there were only $204.855 of gold, the Treasury being a much larger production than usual.

The importations of the same three quarters, were of Texas $318,653 and of gold $189.588. The total importations of Specie and Bullion during the year ending 30th September 1843 were $23.741.646.00. The amount in which unprecedented, the entire previous amount being in 1834 $17.911.632 and in 1838, $17.147.116.

I am obliged to you for your views in relation to the relative value of our gold and silver.

Very respectfully
Your ob. Svt
J. C. Spencer

R. M. Patterson Esq

Have not the very large importations of gold existed that the relative Price in point has altered?

J. C. S.

Silver.

Places	Philadelphia and Places South of it.		New York and places North of it.		Totals.	
Year.	Number	Value	Numbr.	Value.		
1839	288	1,740,698	31	110,563		
1840	443	818,066	64	215,014		
1841	388	436,394	49	106,052		
1842	466	1,253,994	103	313,426		
1843	474	2,053,217	89	274,613		
Totals.	1859	6,352,369	336	1,019,659		

Gold.

Year.	Boston.		New York		Philadelphia		Baltimore		Elsewhere.		Totals.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value
1839	1	3,582	37	447,725	158	463,413	3	3,039	100	124,765	299	1,042,527
1840	1	11,443	124	559,813	328	503,368	7	5,170	79	123,064	539	1,202,860
1841	2	10,929	140	218,283	294	257,368	39	79,147	73	149,446	548	715,173
1842	4	15,765	140	304,775	485	433,937	36	118,138	71	102,296	736	977,911
1843	6	45,414	114	810,800	536	2,892,232	8	186,735	103	152,600	797	4,107,881
Totals.	14	90,133	555	2,330,606	1801	4,550,338	93	392,229	426	682,112	2919	8,045,418

158	–	1163, 113
3	–	3.039
100	–	124.768
261	–	591,220
328	–	503,368
7	–	5,170
79	–	123,004
414	–	631,542
294	–	257,368
39	–	079,149
73	–	149,1114
406	–	485,959
1185	–	1133,933
36	–	118,138
91	–	102,296
592	–	654,391
536	–	2,892,252
8	–	186,735
103	–	182,600
647	–	3,261,587
2,320	–	5,624,699

Total 1850

Phila. 366 " 305,637

Atlantic 107 " 167,107

Boston 3 " 6,976

New York 119 " 212,476

Baltimore 15 " 3,056

618 = 1,732,816

139,700.0000
17,462.5
2,182.8125
19,645.3125
120,054.6875

23
65
115
138
149 5

18
65
90
108
1170

1839

1839

Boston		2063	111,555
New York	31		110,563
Philada.	23	7	115,046
Balto.	4		9,523
Washington	3	8	16,129
			351,267

1840 Silver.

		Acres	Value
Boston		4 —	2,191
Berks	60 —	212,813	
	64	215,004	
Plains	384 —	702,181	
Bucks	8 —	42,786	
Blewhen	57 —	73.099	
	449	917,971	
	507	1,033,070	

Ohio	1,640	Ohio
Ky.	86	Ky.
Ill.	924	559,015
Ind.	327	503,368
Mo.	7	1,717
Alaska	79	123,077
	537	1,187,177

1841. Polen

Prov. Posen

Posen - 2 10,929

Pleschen 140 218,285

Posen

Fraustadt 241 257,368

Bomst 39 79,147

Schwerin 73 109,999

577 715,173

1841 Tibbe.

Ross Tibbe

C. Bittner. 2 — 1,079

W. Wirtz. 47 — 104,953

49 106,052

J. Fuhrer. 331 377,349

Bell. 22 — 57,403

Chandler. 35 — 27,592

438 456,944

437 562,446

1842 Erla

Dist. Ct. Lewis.

Lewis — 4 — 18.765

Hall 140 304,775

Hall 485 433,937

Bell 36 118,138

Eastman 736 977,917

1842 Flour.

Barrels 1 611

Wheat. 102 312,815

Corn 103 318,426

Pulse 405 1,093,607

Oats 27 137,777

Cheese 34 22,610

166 153,211

567 1156,420

Gold. 1813.

6 [illegible] 45,414

144 N. York. 800,806

[illegible] Pa. 2,892,252

8 Balt. 186,735

[illegible] [illegible] 153,600

997 778 4,107,807.

D.

1843 Silver.

	No. of Depts	Value.
Boston.	1	139
Newark	68	274,474
	89	270,613
Phila.	420	2,025,947
Balt.	9	30.709
Cincinnati	45	26.561
	174	2,083,217
	653	2,357,830

Washington City Feb 14th 44.

Sir

At the instance of Gov Gilmer and Mr Ingersol, I address you a few lines in relation to the Department over which you preside; and I the more readily acquiesce in the suggestion from the recollection that when, on a former occasion, I was desirous of calling the attention of Government to the consideration of the Mails, now in hands, you tendered me, through Mr Gambling the facilities afforded by the Mint for the investigation of this matter.

It has been suggested that in view of the increased amount of coinage and other considerations, you might deem it expedient to avail of the provision for the appointment of a temporary assistant to the Chief Coiner or such other Officer of the Mint as would allow me the opportunity of performing the experiments and testing the proposed improvements, without the necessity of a special Enactment.

The experiments I have in contemplation relate as well to the diminution of the natural detrition of coin in the ordinary currency of circulation, as to the prevention of fraudulent reductions. I will only add, that the circumstances which transpired during my former visit to the Mint forbade a full disclosure either of the evil or, the antidote proposed.

A reply by the return mail, if it suit your convenience, is respectfully requested.

With High Consideration
Your Obt. Servt
J T Barclay

Dr Patterson

Mint U.S.

Feb. 14th, 1844

Sir,

In a letter of the 28th ult., you refer to me a letter to yourself from the Hon. L. Pratt, requesting an official statement of the principal Assayers from which we receive all uncoined metals that are coined at the Mint & Philadelphia; & to furnish a copy from Northern, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, for the last five years.

In an answer which I had the honor to write to you on the 29th ult., I requested that Mr. Pratt would let me know whether he meant to confine his inquiries to uncoined metals only; and whether, by the Assays from which the bullion was deemed, he meant the original, the secondary, or the immediate Assays.

In a letter of the 7th inst., Mr. Pratt informs me that he meant his inquiries to extend to all the metals brought for coinage, and that I would learn by the Assays of the bullion brought to me the residence of the depositor, or of the individuals to whom the deposite is made.

With these explanations, it has been & brought within our power to answer the inquiries; and I have thought it has been necessary, for this purpose, to examine the returns of more than 5000 deposites. The result is presented in the subjoined tables.

Of the deposites from Boston and Baltimore the comparatively small amounts, there not justified it necessary to give them separate

The first table presents the number & value of the deposites

from the several places named, during the whole period of five years. – (See below.)

columns in the table. The whole number of deposites, in the five years, was from Boston, 111 in gold, and 8 in Silver; and from Baltimore 93 in gold, and 70 in Silver.

Number & Value of Deposites made at the Mint at Philadelphia, during the Five years, ending Dec. 31, 1843, from the several places named.

		No.	Value $	
Boston, and other places North of New York	Gold.	111	"	91,133
	Silver.	8	"	4,040
New York –	Gold	"	"	
	Silver	"	"	
Philadelphia	Gold	"	"	
	Silver	"	"	
Baltimore	Gold	93	"	372,229
	Silver	70	"	242,248
Other places South of Philadelphia	Gold	426	"	682,012
	Silver	212	"	165,991

The ~~second~~ table ~~following~~ exhibits ~~gives~~ results for the 5 separate years; but as the deposites from Boston and Baltimore are an inconsiderable of small amount, I have not judged it necessary to give those separate columns in the table.

Very respectfully

R. M. P.

D.

(1)

Tabular Statement of the Number and Value of Deposites made at the Mint at Philadelphia, during the five years ending Dec 31, 1843, from the several places named.

Places.	Gold – Deposites.		Silver – Deposites.		Total.	
	No.	Dollars.	No	Dollars.	No	Dollars.
Boston, & other places North of N. York	111	90,133	8	4,040	22	94,173
New York,	585	2,330,606	328	1,015,619	913	3,346,225
Philadelphia	1801	4,570,438	1577	5,944,330	3378	10,514,768
Baltimore,	93	372,229	70	242,248	163	614,477
Other places South of Philad?	426	682,012	212	165,991	638	848,003
	3,019	8,045,418	2,195	7,372,228	5,114	15,417,646

Feb. 14. '44.

Tabular Statement of the deposites at the Mint ~~of the~~ ~~U. States~~ at Philadelphia, from Jan. 1, 1839, to Dec. 31, 1843, inclusive, exhibiting the amount received from New York & places North of it compared with those ~~received~~ from Philadelphia & places South of it.

	Year.	New York, & places North of it.		Philadelphia & places South of it.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Silver Deposites,	1839,	31	$ 110,563	288	1,740,898
	1840,	64	215,004	1113	818,066
	1841,	49	106,052	388	456,394
	1842,	103	313,426	466	1,253,994
	1843,	89	274,613	474	2,083,217
	Total,	336	1,019,658	2759	6,352,569
Gold Deposites.	1839,	38	451,307	261	591,220
	1840,	125	570 458	1114	631,542
	1841,	142	229,214	406	485,959
	1842,	144	323,540	592	654,371
	1843,	150	846,220	647	3,261,587
	Total,	599	2,420,739	2,320	5,624,679
Gold and Silver.	Total,	935	3,440,398	4179	11,977,248.

Feb. 14. 44.

Number & Value
of Deposits made at the Mint of Philadelphia
during the Five years ending Dec. 31, 1843
from the York & Plainfield R.R. & from Philadelphia
& Plainfield South R.R.

96,173

614,477

848,003

Mint of the United States.
Feb. 15th, 1838.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you request the subject of your designs for the improvement of our Coinage, and suggest a plan by which you might make experiments on them at the Mint.

In the interview which I had with you in March 1836, you explained to me the improvements which you then proposed to make, and you verbally invited them in a series of questions which you proposed to me in writing on the 22d of March. To this I replied in my letter to you of the 23d, in which I frankly stated that, in my judgment, the changes proposed were not advisable; and certainly they were not such as required experimental investigation.

In your letter of yesterday you state, that, at your visit to the Mint, you had understood

a full disclosure of the evil in the mat-
ter forfeited." If this be the fact, you have
an opportunity of doing so now in writing,
and if this be done, a pardon may be found
as to the importance of confirming your decision
by experiment. At present, I can do without
the means of coming to any conclusion with
regard to the matter.

R. W. P.

Dr.

Dr. Samuel Barclay,
Stockport.

Mint of the U. States,
Feb. 19th, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand dollars, ($2,000) out of the appropriation, for the present fiscal year, for Ways of Workmen.

R. M. P.
D.

To/

Hon. Jno. C. Spencer,
Sec. of Treasury.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Feb. 21. 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive One Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Couch Esq

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia,
Feb. 21, 1844.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your ~~letter~~ communication of the 15th inst., and to assure you that I duly appreciate the spirit of kindness in which you have conveyed the ~~strictures~~ cautions which you have thought it your duty to make on the late annual address. I have to thank you, also, for having kindly sent a copy of those ~~strictures~~ cautions to the Secretary of the Treasury, as I should have certainly ~~be not failed to do myself~~ if duty so you have only anticipated a course which I should not have failed to take myself. I shall communicate to the Secretary such observations as I deem to be called for by your strictures; especially those on the assays of gold and silver, ~~which~~ they might, if misunderstood, be considered of a very serious character, and because they fall within the scope of your functions as a Commissioner.

I am, dear Sir,
with great respect,
your faithful & humble
R. M. Patterson.

To
Prof. Sam. Reinick.

[illegible] 31. 1844

[illegible]

Bill of Exchange number [illegible] of above
date, drawn by [illegible] on [illegible] shipped
on board the [illegible] by your order
for [illegible]
$178.50 and delivered you
[illegible]

because I [illegible] the amount
to have been [illegible], before the
order was [illegible], owing to the
uncertain [illegible] of the times. The
Amount, and [illegible], on hand, and
for which [illegible] be given, to
have your order [illegible].

[illegible] have changed
this [illegible] to [illegible] 20 days because
they are [illegible] in your letter,
altho' [illegible] made they [illegible] 30
[illegible] have been an evident
mistake in changing the last [illegible]

Coarse of Reps
Feby 22nd 1824-

Dear Sir-

Permit me personally unknown to you, I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in introducing to your acquaintance Dr Hunter & Mr Woodruff two respectable citizens of Alabama, who visit the mint with a view of submitting to you, what they suppose to be a specimen of Silver Ore, which exists in very large quantities in Tallapoosa County in that State & which they suppose to be the locality of De Soto's mining operations while in that Country - I shall remember most thankfully any information you may give these gentlemen by analysing or assaying their specimens, or by any other specimen of the same Kind, which may be in your power - I am with great respect your obdt servt &c - Elisha A Lewis -

Dr R M Patterson
President of the U States Mint
Philadelphia -

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Feb. 22d, 1844.

Dear Sir,

I pray you to accept my sincere thanks for the very interesting and valuable present which you have made to the Mint, on the part of the Company over which you presided, of a collection of the Minerals of Texas.

I found at your Mines in Chalk Cave, the specimens there to be a very fine and valuable collection; when they will be put to the best advantage to the benefit of the Company which you represented, I am unable to say.

Very respectfully

R. M. Patterson
Director

To
William Blackburne, Esq.
President of
Washington Mining Company.

(Private)

Mint of the United States,
Feb. 22d. 1849.

Dear Sir,

Prof. Kenrick has sent to me a communication containing certain strictures on the comparison made in the late Assay-Assay at the Mint, - a copy of which he has also forwarded to you, - and which calls for some explanations from me. These I had hoped to be able to send you to-day, but I find myself unable to do so. They shall not, however, be long delayed; and I now write merely for the purpose of announcing my intended communication, and of expressing my conviction that you will find it entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Burke informs me that he has recommended Mr. Joseph Saxton, - one of the Assistants of the Mint, - to fill the place lately occupied by Mr. Edmund Hassler. I shall part with Mr. Saxton with much regret; but still I must acknowledge that he would now be more important to the Office of Weights & Measures, than to the Mint, and I therefore hope that his services may be secured by you. He is a man of very extraordinary skill and talent. It is of a balance made by him, here, that Prof. Kenrick says, at the close of his letter, (above referred to,) that it "exceeds in perfection of

workmanship and accuracy of performance
any thing that he had ever seen or heard of."

Very respectfully,
your faithful servant,

(Signed) R. M. Patterson.

To
Hon. John C. Spencer.

House of the United States.
Feb. 24, 1846.

My dear Sir,

I send herewith an official letter of thanks for the gun which and so cordially presented by the Washington Mining Company; but I can not answer of the large share of esteem & friendly feelings; and in all join in ~~returning~~ your ~~thanks~~ thanks, and our best wishes.

Very sincerely your friend &c.
H. W. Patterson.

Saml. P. Griffith, Esq.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Taxes on certain Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia."

NOTICE.

You are hereby notified that the following Taxes are due and unpaid on certain Real Estate, situate
in Chesnut Street in the City
of Philadelphia, assessed in the name of
To wit: The United States Mint
Marble Building & Lot 150 ft on Chesnut St
by 200 ft on Thompson St to Olive St

County State & Pon Taxes Six Hundred & Sixty Dollars $660.00

And that if the said Taxes are not paid to me before the first day of April next, the same will be registered, and that an addition of six per centum will be charged thereon until paid, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed on the third day of February, 1824, entitled "An Act relating to Taxes on certain Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia."

My residence is 216 Market St
City of Philadelphia. Feby 24th 1844

To Robt M Patterson Esq
President

Simm Mudge Collr

City Taxes for 1843 $270.00

And that if the said Taxes are not paid to me before the first day of April next, the same will be registered, and that an addition of six per centum will be charged thereon until paid, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed on the third day of February, 1824, entitled "An Act relating to Taxes on certain Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia."

My residence is South West Cor. Walnut & 12th St
City of Philadelphia. Feby. 24. 1844

H. Humphreys Collr

To Robt M. Patterson Esq
Pres. &c

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Taxes on certain Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia."

NOTICE.

You are hereby notified that the following Taxes are due and unpaid on certain Real Estate, situate in Chestnut Street. *in the* City *of Philadelphia, assessed in the name of* —

To wit: The United States Mint.—

Marble Buildings & Lot 150 feet on Chestnut St. by 200 feet on Juniper St. to Olive St. —

City Taxes for 1845 — $270.00

And that if the said Taxes are not paid to me before the first day of April next, the same will be registered, and that an addition of six per centum will be charged thereon until paid, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed on the third day of February, 1824, entitled "An Act relating to Taxes on certain Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia."

My residence is South West cor. Walnut & 12th St.

City of Philadelphia. Feby. 24. 1846

A. Humphreys Collr.

By Robt M. Patterson Esq

Pro. &c

Mint of the United States,
February 26. 1844.

Sir,

On a letter from you to the Treasurer of the Mint, dated June 16th 1843, you direct the following instructions.

"The Attorney General having decided that the property of the United States is not liable for the payment of taxes you will be pleased in future to pay no taxes on the United State Mint, without instructions from the Department."

In compliance with this notice the Treasurer refuses to pay the Philadelphia City, State and County Taxes for 1843, and sent home in consequence, this day received from the Collector, notices of which I have you copies enclosed.

Under these circumstances I beg leave to apply for your instructions as to the course to be pursued.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servt
(Signed) R. M. Patterson
Director

To Hon. M. Crittenden Esq
Comptroller of the Treasury

Mint of the United States, Feb. 26th 1840.

Sir,

A Communication has been made to me, dated the 16th inst, by Professor James Renwick, Containing certain Strictures upon the late Annual Assay at the Mint, which he attended as one of the Commissioners designated by the President. Of this Communication he sent you a Copy; And, in so doing, he anticipated the course which I should Certainly myself have taken; because it is proper that the Head of the Department should be made acquainted even with the doubts which may be expressed on such an occasion, and that they should be explained to him if they admit of explanation.

The first objection made to the assay is virtually this; that while the proportion of the fine metal to the alloy was determined, no assay was made to ascertain the quality of the Alloy itself. The 3d Sect. of the act of Jan. 18, 1837, which prescribes the duties of the Assay Commissioners, says: "such examination shall be made of the deposited pieces, as shall be judged sufficient; And if it shall appear that these pieces do not differ from the standard fineness & weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by Law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory; &c." Now the standard fineness, is declared by Sect 8, to be "such

that of 1000 parts by weight, 900 shall be pure metal and 100 of Alloy". It is true that the Section goes on to State of what Material the alloy shall consist but the analysis which would be necessary to prove that it was all Copper, or Copper & Silver in certain proportion, is not called for by the Section which regulates the Annual Assay, And, for the fifty successive years that these annual assays have been held, has never been deemed of such interest or importance as to be made or asked for.

It is proper here to State that, at the late meeting of the Commissioners, the first Step taken was to read aloud all the Sections of the act bearing upon the business of the day; the Second was, to read the minutes of the last meeting, showing the course followed on that occasion, and which it was proposed again to pursue, if no objection or suggestion was made to the contrary. In the assays there reported, it appeared that no analysis of the alloy was made, & if Mr Kennick had then stated his desire to know the proportion of Silver in the Charlotte Gold coins he should have been gratified,

The next paragraph of Mr. Kennick's ~~letter~~ communication contains several strictures, which it is necessary that I consider Separately.

It is said that the humid assay of the Silver coins was not Satisfactory to one of his Colleagues because there was no explanation given of the method. The Commissioner referred to is Gov. Coles; & Mr DuBois,

who conducted the assay, assures me that he did endeavor to explain the process to him. That he may not have Succeeded with a gentleman who cannot be supposed to have any familiarity with chemical Science, is very probable, and is not, I think, a ground of accusation. At our annual assays, care has always been taken, Since Special Commissioners have been authorized, that one of them at least Should be a chemist, able to comprehend the processes employed. But, I think I Shall Show as I proceed, that this knowledge is not necessary in order that a Commissioner may have Satisfactory evidence of the accuracy and fidelity of the assays.

Mr. Kennick next remarks, that "no preliminary trial was made of the Solution of Salt employed." Of all the difficulties Suggested in Mr. Kennick's Communication, this is the only one mentioned to me at the time, and I have to regret that he has forgotten the answer which I gave to him. It was that the test of the Solution was made; and was made, not beforehand, but at the time that the assay was going forward; and that, in fact, the Solution did not prove to be of the true Standard Strength. Our course in conducting the Silver assay is this: A roll of perfectly pure Silver, (which was originally brought from the Paris Mint, afterwards, and Carefully tested here,) is kept in the Safe with the coins reserved for the annual Assay, inclosed

in an envelope of paper, made the private seal of the Judge of the U.S. District Court, who always acts as Chairman of the Commissioners, When the Assay of Silver is to be made, the Seals of the envelope are broken, and a test piece is taken from the roll and weighed in the presence of the Commissioners, The assay pieces from the Coins are taken, as described in the Report sent to you, and these are also weighed. These pieces and the test piece are then subjected at the same time to the same process of Assay.

The precise amount of the Standard Saline Solution necessary for the test piece is known. If more or less be required, it is a proof that the Solution varies from the Standard to that extent; and this is the test of the Solution required, and shows the precise correction to be applied to the other Assays. This application is perfectly simple; and they to be convinced of the accuracy of these Assays, it is only requisite that the Commissioner have faith in the fine test Silver set apart, and in the accuracy of the printed tables used for the humid assay at the Mint of Paris.

I think, therefore, that the results might be satisfactory even to a Commissioner who cannot comprehend the whole theory of the Chemical process followed.

Mr. Kennick's next structure has regard to the assay of gold, with which he finds fault only because the precise course prescribed by Chandet is not followed. In stating this discrepancy, however,

Mr. Kennick confounds the instructions for the assay of pure gold and that of alloyed gold. For the latter, Chandet recommends a course which is followed exactly by Mr. Eckfeldt, except in one important point, and this is, that Chandet uses but two doses of acid to separate the silver from the gold, while Mr. Eckfeldt uses three. His repeated experiments showed that when two acids only were employed, a sensible portion of silver remained in the cornets; which was separated, however, by the third, almost wholly. I say almost, for it is not pretended, by any Chemist, that the cornets left from the assay are Mathematically pure. That the use of two acids only is not sufficient, is proved to our satisfaction by the fact that the French gold coins almost uniformly fall one thousandth short of their legal Standard.

In the assay of gold, use is made of a roll of pure gold, preserved, from year to year, with the same precautions and formalities as I have described for the roll of pure Silver.— The weight of 1000 Millièmes of this is taken, and the same weight from the several Specimens of the Coinage under trial. These are all subjected to precisely the same process. The pure gold, after the cupellation and parting by acid, ought still to weigh 1000. It is always found to weigh a trifle more, and this additional weight is a correction

to be subtracted from the weights, of all the other assays. Nothing can be more fair, nor I had hoped, more entirely satisfactory. Mr. Kennick, indeed, seems surprised that any of the silver placed in the cupel with the pure gold should have been found still attached to it. If the ordinary process of assay of the French Mint had been employed, we have Chaudet's own authority for saying that the pure gold would show, "almost always, a surcharge of 1 to 2 Millièmes". In the late assay at this Mint, the surcharge in question was ⅓ of a Millièmes, which it will probably surprise you to learn corresponds to the 389th part of a grain. The best French Assay balances are of steel with steel support for the knife-edge. Ours, (made by Mr. Saxton,) are of palladium with the beam resting on agate, & the scale-dishes hanging from rubies. We can therefore detect more minute differences in weight than could be shown by the balances of the Paris Mint. But in the ordinary operations we never report nearer than half a Millièmes, and the law allows a variation of two millièmes above & below the true standard for gold, and, of 3 Millièmes for silver. In the analysis made at the late annual assay, the gold of Philadelphia & Dahlonega differed from the standard one tenth of a Millième; that of Charlotte 2 tenths; and that of N. Orleans five tenths.

The explanation which I have thus given, (and which I fear you may have found tedious,) as to the use of the test specimens of pure gold & pure silver, will I hope be found a satisfactory answer to

another apparently grave strictures on the assays; namely, "that the character & purity of the chemical agents employed, rests wholly upon the good faith of the very Officers whose fidelity and skill is under trial". I may observe as to the question of fidelity, that the assayers can have no interest whatever in falsifying their work, as no gold or silver passes into their hands, except the minute specimens required for the assays. I would moreover remark, that with regard to 3 of the 4 Mints, even their skill is not under trial; while the assays from these Mints, made at the same time, and precisely in the same manner as our own, present an impartial evidence both of the purity of the Chemical agents, and of the accuracy of the processes.

I have now considered all the strictures made by McKendrick upon the subjects which came within the scope of his function as a Commissioner, and which bore upon the course pursued by our Assayers. I am happy in believing that these gentlemen are entirely exonerated from all just blame. They are indeed Officers worthy of all confidence & Commendation. They have studied their department most thoroughly; and are not men to follow the authority even of Chaudet, when careful experiments of their own, often repeated, show them processes by which they can obtain more accurate results.

Leaving the business of the Annual Assay, Mr. Kenrick is kind enough to show the interest which he took, in his visit to the Mint, by making remarks on some other points connected with the Establishment.

The first of these observations refers to the circumstance of our not having introduced the process of parting gold & Silver by Sulphuric instead of Nitric Acid. Ten years ago, Mr. Beale (now Chief Coiner) was sent to Europe, by my predecessor in office, to learn the new Sulphuric Acid process, who returned fully in the object of his mission, So that we are in possession of all the knowledge necessary for the introduction of this process. It has not been deemed expedient to employ it, however, for the following very valid reasons:

1st. The apparatus could not be placed in this building for want of room. It requires two stories to be occupied, one above the other, & we have them not at command.

2d. The fumes of the Sulphurous Acid given off are so offensive as to form a nuisance not to be tolerated in the Midst of a city. Hence, the establishments in Paris are all placed beyond the walls. I may remark, moreover, that they are all private enterprises, for the Mint does not refine the precious metals, as we are obliged to do.

3d. The apparatus required is very expensive. Four platina vessels, which would be needed, would alone cost $20,000, and the other fixtures not less than $10,000 more. With the small amount of parting that we have to do, the new process

with the first cost considered, would be far from economical. The interest alone of the outlay would be ~~eight~~ $1800; and all the nitric acid used by us last year cost but $1160.

4th. The work in this process would have to go on at nights as well as by day; and it is unsafe and on other accounts objectionable to have the Mint open at nights.

5th. A great improvement in the nitric acid process, invented by Mr Swedson, and now used in all our Mints, renders a change from that process much less desirable than it was formerly.

Mr. Kenrick's last remarks have regard to the inspection of our coins. He observes, 1st, that they are less in relief than those of France & England. This I believe to be a mistake, though it is a very natural one. I do not know a head on any coins that has a finer effect than that of Louis Philippe, on the Five franc piece. It appears not only very distinct but very prominent; yet, if it be examined with care, it will be found to be very flat. The effect of high relief is produced by the artist, by so managing the slight depressions and elevations as skilfully to mingle light & shadow, and by them means to give the effect of a drawing. There is nothing in the mechanical part of coinage which we can not accomplish.

What we want is art, and art of a higher order than we have yet been able to command. If we had even an artist who could model a Medallion in wax with the requisite skill, we could accomplish the rest. I have spared no exertion for the improvement of our Coins as specimens of art, but I feel that my success has been very imperfect. The figure of Liberty designed by Sully, is beautiful, but the figure on the coins is certainly not of corresponding merit. This is not, as Mr. Resnick supposes, because the same expression could not be given in basso-relievo, but because it requires, for its execution, a higher order of skill than we possess in this Country. My experience in this matter has served to confirm the adage: "Art is difficult: Criticism easy".

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson
Director.

To
Hon. John C. Spencer,
Sec. of Treasury.

Mint of the U. States,
March 1. 1844.

Gentlemen,

I enclose a Memorandum of ~~the~~ the deposite of gold made on the 28th ult. in your name. The draft, made payable to your order, was given to the person who made the deposite to be forwarded to you.

R. M. P.

Messrs. Buckhead & Tunis.
Baltimore.

Baltimore 2 March 1844

Col. Sprague Esq:

Treasurer of the Mint of the U.S.

Philada

Sir, We sent you last week a package of Gold dust in charge of Adams & Express Co. containing by the advice of our friend in Fo. Annina 568 74 Castellano - which we are informed should yield about 94. 3/4. oz: being the Cas. -tellano to the ounce - former remittances have yielded in that proportion -

We have today received from the Adams & Co your Receipt dated 28 ult. in our favor for 84. 4/100. making a difference of more than 10 Ounces - Which appears to be a mistake somewhere - We should be obliged by your informing us

if the package was rec'd. in good order and seals entire - it was not opened by us here - We put an additional wrapper over the original one - the inner one being directed to us and the outside one "to the Mint of the United States Philada"

We send this by Mr Boughton who has promised to call on you and learn any particulars which you may be able to give in relation to this business -

We are Sir,
Very resp'y
Your obt. Servts.
Brickhead & Pearce

The direction of the package of Gold was directed by me
To the
Mint of the U. States
Phila

Since writing the within we have rec'd your favor of with memo. of yield of the package of Gold dust $1497.82
the cost by our letter was . . $1491.62
Other parcels which we have rec'd have yielded an advance of 7. a 8%
and a parcel rec'd at the same time as this (of our last sent) has yielded a profit of 8.70 - which inclines us to think that may be something wrong, our parcel was sent via Panama and may have lost on the way - If you can throw any light on the subject we shall be much obliged

Resp'y
Brickhead & Pearce

Bank Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C. March 2. 1844

Dear Sir

In a package accompanying this I send you - in Gold Dust taken weighing (according to our weights) the Box 12.03 -

Dec'r. 2.. 8 Dwts 21 grs

the certificate for which you will please endorse in the accompanying letter to Lt D. L. Commann. Cashier of New York. & please send me a Statement of the weight finness & agreed value of each parcel -

We are very much in want of Bank Coin & what terms would you send us $50 or $100 - worth to Raleigh -

Very Respectfully
Yr. Obdt Servt

[redacted]

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

D. W. Stone
Cashier

What variation has the act of 1843 made in the values of the English & French Gold coins

Mint of the U. States,
March 4, 1844.

Gentlemen,

Your letter of the 2d inst., addressed to Mr Sprague, has just been put into my hands. Your difficulty, as to the weight of your deposit of gold, arises from a double mistake. The first is that there are 64 Castellanos in a Spanish Ounce, instead of 6: the second that the Spanish ounce is less than the Ounce Troy, in the proportion of 92 45 to 10,000. Using these data, you will find that 5684 Castellanos are equal to 844 100 Troy. The weight found at the Mint was 844 11 100: as exact a Coincidence as could have been expected.

With regard to the produce of your deposits, I have consulted our Assayers, and they inform me that the fineness, viz. 884 thousandths, was fully equal to the average of the gold dust from the same region.

R. M. P.

To/ Messrs. Burkhead & Reed,
Baltimore.

Branch Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C. March 6. 1846

Dear Sir,

I send you accompanying this by Mr Hutchinson a Quadrant of this place 13 lb. 1 Dwt 20 grs. of Gold Dust from a mine in McDowell County this State - please endorse the Assist certificate in the letter accompanying this to the Treasurer Cabinet Mint New York and send me the Assay: the gentlemen working the mine are anxious to ascertain its value.

Very Respectfully
Yr Obs. Obdt Svnt
D. M. Stone
Cashier

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, August 7, 1844.

Sir,

In compliance with a provision in the act of August 8, 1842, regulating the currency of certain foreign gold and silver coins in the United States, I have prepared the following report of the results of assays made at the Mint, to determine their fineness, weight, and value.

The gold coins of Great Britain maintain the standard specified in the act. They are 916.5 thousandths fine, and are worth 99.6 cents per dwt.

The gold coins of France are also found to be of the same quality as heretofore; being 899 thousandths fine, and worth 97.9 cents per dwt.

Of silver coins, the Spanish pillar dollar, and the dollars of Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia, are made current at one dollar, provided they be not less than 899 thousandths

fineness, and 415 grains in weight.

The Spanish pillar dollar, which has long ceased to be coined, has always maintained this fineness, and rather exceeded it; but, by wearing of many, they are now scarcely of the required weight, and an average ~~they~~ are barely equal in value to one dollar. The other dollars specified, being kept up by fresh issues, usually exceed the limit of weight, averaging from 416.8 to 416.5 grains. Their fineness, however, is somewhat variable, and we have noticed a gradual improvement in the Mexican ~~dollar~~ dollars, and a slight deterioration in the Bolivian ~~coin~~. Reports.

Mexican dollars, in market, vary from 897 to 900 thousandths in fineness, and are worth from 100.5 to 101 cents. The Peruvian are worth nearly or quite 101 cents, and the Bolivian about 100.5 cents.

The only other silver coin named in the act is the five-franc piece of France, which is made current at 93 cents, if not less than 900 thousandths fine, and 384 grains in weight. They are found fully equal to these rates, and yield on an average from 93 to 93.2 cents.

The foreign coins thus reported upon comprise all those which are found in sufficient quantity in the United States to call for legal provisions to regulate

States, such as Central American, Chile, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic. Yet another act, passed March 3d, 1823, makes the Spanish gold coins receivable, ~~for~~ for public ~~loans~~ dues, at different rates, namely, one dollar for 28½ grains, or 84 cents per dwt.

Conformably to provisions in these two acts, (of 1806 and 1823,) it is my duty to report, that the French gold, of old standard, is 897 to 901 thousandths fine, and worth 92.7 to 93.1 cents per dwt.; the gold coins of Chile, 868 thousandths fine, are worth ~~89~~ 89.9 cents per dwt. Of those of Central America and the Argentine Republic, our specimens are so few and rate so far below the required fineness, that no specific valuation can be made of them.

It will be seen, from the above statements, that all the legal provisions, anterior to the act of March 3, 1843, that still remain in force, regarding the currency of foreign coins, either apply to

such as are rarely met with, or give an
wrong valuation. This provision, therefore,
seems to bring error and confusion into our
currency, and I would respectfully suggest
the propriety of repealing them.

A. H. Pickens

Secretary

The Hon. John C. Spencer, &c.
Secretary of the Treasury.

To/ Sec. of Treasury.

March 7. 1844.

Report on Foreign Coins.

March 1844

4

this circulating," which are sufficiently uniform in their character to admit of such provision. But in consequence of the omission of a repealing clause in the act of March 3, 1843, the acts of June 25 and 28, 1834, are still in force, in respect to some other varieties of coin. B Thus the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness of 20 carats 3 7/16 grains, (equivalent to 869 thousandths,) are made current at 89.9 cents per dwt. But the enactment is unjust in two respects. First, because they are now at a fineness, the extreme variations being from 846 to 874 thousandths; and secondly, because they bear a commercial value almost always hanging from, and superior to, this intrinsic mark. The gold coins of Portugal, of 22 carats, (916⅔ thousandths,) fine, are rated at 94.8 cents per dwt. The few that remain are about 914 thousandths fine, and are worth 94.4 cents per dwt. The other coins made current by this act are the dollars of Chile and Central America, and Spanish dollars restamped in Brazil. All these reach the assumed value of 100 cents; but they are rarely met with in this country.

There is still another act, bearing date April 10, 1806, which contains provisions extended by subsequent enactments, and which must

therefore continue to be founded. This would regulate the parts of a Spanish milled dollar, if their weight be in the proportion of 416 grains to the dollar. Then their pieces are to be reduced in weight, that is, the half-dollar is worth but 49/3 cents; the quarter-dollar, about 23½ cents; the eighth, 11 cents; and the sixteenth, 5.2 cents. All of these, except the half-dollar, are so long as a piece of a fillet is left to be seen upon them, sufficiently to feel certainly, and state generally at their weight to which degree they are to be coined in 1793, and are not clear out in France?

Lastly, by this law, the gold coins of France, Spain, and the dominions of Spain, are regulated at one dollar for 27.4 grains, corresponding to 87.4 cents per dwt. This, I presume, is intended as a bonus to bring them, and gold of Spanish

New York, March 7th 1844

My dear Sir

My friend Dr Reigner of Kentucky, who expects to make a short stay in Philadelphia, is desirous of seeing the operations of the Mint, & I hope you will give him permission to do so, which will add another to the kind favors I have received from you.

I am not sorry (except for your sake) that our friend Prof. Henry has declined being a candidate for the place lately occupied by Bache, but I shall not enjoy so much of this society as I have done for the last two years, as I find it necessary that I should remove to Newburgh. My duties in the Medical College make it inconvenient for me to reside out of the city. I shall however, give my usual course of lectures at Princeton in the summer

I am, Dear Sir

Yours very truly

John Torrey

R. M. Patterson, Esq.
Director of the U.S. Mint.

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
9th March 1844.

Sir,

The Solicitor of the Treasury, being charged with the superintendence of Judicial proceedings affecting the property of the United States and the exaction of taxes by States and local authorities partaking of that character — I referred to him your letter of the 26th Ultimo, inquiring what course should be pursued, with respect to the payment of taxes, which are demanded by the Collector of the City, and the Collector of the County, State and Post taxes, on the United States Mint — and I have the honor to enclose a copy of his reply — by which you will be pleased to regulate your proceedings with respect to said demands.

With great respect
Your Obdt Servt

Jamy Wm M'Culloch
Comptroller.

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the U. S. Mint.
Philadelphia

(Copy)

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury
March 8. 1844

Sir,

By the papers referred to me, it appears, that City and County Taxes have been assessed on the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and that the Collector has notified Robert M. Patterson, Esq. that if the taxes are not paid before the first day of April, the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 3d day of February 1844, would be enforced. In reply to your inquiry as to the proper course to be pursued, I beg leave to State, that I have recently considered the subject in connexion with the assessment of taxes upon the Custom Houses, in Portland, Me. In that case, I endeavored to procure the assent of the City authorities of Portland, that an amicable Suit be instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the legal principles involved. But the authorities of the City of Portland positively refused to concur in my suggestion. The State of Maine had not surrendered Jurisdiction over the estate; indeed, the Legislature refused to cede it. Her laws in regard to the collection of taxes are strict and severe, the real estate upon which taxes are not paid, after a certain period, becoming the property of the City, town or plantation in which it lies, I was obliged, under the circumstances, to advise, that the taxes be paid under protest, and I directed the District Attorney immediately

to institute a suit to recover, not only that amount, but the taxes antecedently paid. A direct authority in favor of such course may be found in the reports of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; it was held that payment of taxes to a Collector, who had a tax bill and warrant in the form prescribed by Law, is to be regarded as a compulsory payment, and if such taxes were assessed without authority, they may be recovered back in an action for money had and received, although the party made no protest before payment." The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, vs. The City of Boston. 4 Metcalf, 181.

The Custom House cases will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, at the next Term, on a certificate of division. I suggest the same course in the case of the Mint in Philadelphia, if an arrangement cannot be had to let things remain as they are, to abide the decision of the suit to recover the taxes paid on the Custom Houses in Portland; and without prejudice to the rights of the City of Philadelphia, if the decision be adverse to the United States. If this cannot be acceded to, then I suggest, that an amicable suit be commenced, to abide the decision of the Custom House question. If that be refused, it may be best to pay the taxes under protest, and then sue for their recovery back. In the Massachusetts case, a warrant was in the hands of the Officer, as is there the law. In the matter under advisement, it appears that a notice has been given that if the taxes are not paid by the 1st of April, six per cent will be charged until they are paid; the tax and interest are by law a lien on the property, which has a priority to and must be fully paid before any mortgage, debt, judgement or obligation, with which said estate may become charged. The Collector having called to be registered, with the Commissioners for that purpose, the real estate on which taxes are unpaid after the 1st of April of each year, may levy on the goods, chattels, or personal property which may be found on the real estate.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the taxes should not be paid until after the Collector has registered the estate for taxes unpaid – at that time, the Collector having power to levy, they must be considered as paid on compulsion, and thus lay the foundation for an action for their recovery, as illegally assessed and compulsorily paid. I hope this may be avoided, and an arrangement made to abide the decision of the question in the case already pending. I return the papers and remain

Very Respectfully,
Your Obdt. Servt.
(Signed) Chas. B. Penrose
Solicitor of the Treasury.

J. W. McCulloh. Esq.
First Comptroller.

Mint of the U. States
March 12. 1844

Dear Sir,

I am about to visit a gentleman with the enclosed papers, and write this note to provide against the contingency of not finding you at home. The papers will sufficiently explain the business in which I desire your official assistance. The counsel pointed out by the Solicitor of the Treasury are such as require professional advice and action; and I, of course, place my dependence upon you.

R. M. P.

Thos
Henry McWalls, Esq.
Dist Atty

Mint U. S.
March 13. 44.

Dear Sir,

On the 7th inst., I sent to the Sec of the Treasury a report on the Assays made at the Mint of the foreign coins legally current in the U. States. This report has, I believe been communicated to Congress. Will you permit me to call your attention to it? I think you will see in it sufficient reasons for confining the currency of foreign coins among us to those comprised in the Act of March 3, 1843. The 2nd section of the repealing clause in this Act leaves many former provisions in legal force, though all of them are liable to errors, & useful only to a very limited extent. Standing as they do, our legislation on this subject is full of confusion & error, & is in fact wholly disregarded. Why should it be continued? Your authority & influence in this matter are as they ought to be of great avail. May I not ask that you will exert them for the repeal of these erroneous & useless laws, & for the consequent substitution of our own coins for those foreign coins which are unsuited to our Monetary systems, & to unequal in their weight and fineness as to be incapable of a just legal valuation.

The just estimate of Gold & Silver established by the Act of March 3, 1843, has, as you have seen, had a very beneficial influence

on our coinage. The present overvaluation of other foreign gold coins would have an injurious effect were it relied upon by the public; but in practice I believe that it only influenced us to throw discredit on our legislation.

As to Silver Coin, the only effect worthy of mention, which would be produced by a repeal of all old acts or recovery would be to withdraw from the fonts of the Spanish dollar the character which these laws seem to give to them. Such the word Legal be- cause as these coins do not come under the conditions of weight & fineness required by law they are in fact not legal tenders.

I have written on this subject by the present mail, also to Mr. Evans

Yr. Ob. Sr.

Do

Hon. Thos. H. Benton,
U. S. Senate

Mint Office
March 8th 1844.

Sir,

On the 7th inst., I sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, a report stating ~~by law~~, of the advantages which would attend the legality of the foreign gold and silver coins current in the United States. In this report I gave, or think, sufficient reasons to demonstrate that the currency of foreign coins among us ought to be confined to those contained in the act of May 2d, 1843. May I not hope that the Committee of Finance will again take up this subject, ~~and prepare a report to the Senate~~ and complete the work which they began to mold in the act in question, and which has had so marked and so beneficial an influence on the Coinage of the United States? What is now wanted is an act to take the place of the 2 sparkling Clauses, unfortunately omitted in that of March last, the former act. With the exception of this omission, the inconsistency, embarrassment, and error, in all foreign currency. With the act of March last alone in force, the whole

subject would be intelligible, and free from error; and I am quite confident that it includes all the foreign coins that should be, or ought to be, made by that standard.

P. M. P.
Dear

To
Hon. Geo. Evans,
Chairman of Committee on Finance,
of U.S. Senate.

P.S. — May I suggest that ~~from~~ for brevity sake of the ~~coin~~ bill which I think called for.

A Bill to supplementary to the act of March 3d, 1843, entitled "An act regulating the Currency of foreign gold and silver Coins in the United States."

Be it enacted &c. That all acts and parts of acts regulating the currency of foreign gold and silver coins in the United States, anterior to the act of March 3d, 1843, or that subject, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Mint of the U. States,
March 14. 1844.

Sir,

I send enclosed two letters received by me from D. M. Stone Esq., and also Mint receipts & Memorandums of the two gold deposites referred to therein. These deposites were entered in your name, because an endorsement is necessary in negociating the receipts.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.
R. M. P.

To
O. J. Cammann Esq.
New York.

Mint of the U. S.
March 11th. 1844.

Sir,

Enclosed you have Memorandum of the two gold deposites Bank received from you on the 9th & 11th inst. They were entered in the Name of Mr. Cammann, because our Mint receipts require endorsement. I have forwarded Receipts & Memorandums to him as you requested.

We have cents in Kegs of $100, which we send, at our own expense & risk, to such points as are not too far inland. I believe there is a Rail-road from Norfolk to Raleigh; in which case we will forward to you such an Amount as you may wish.

Relating to the Act of March 3, 1843, the "gold Coins of Great Britain, of not less than 22 Carats" (916⅔ thousandths) "fine", were made current "at 94 80 cents per doz." By the law of 1843, they are made current, if "not less than 915½ thousandths in fineness" (which is their true quality,) "at 94 6/10 cents per doz."

The gold Coins of France, prior to 1843, were made current, if 900 thousandths fine, at 93 1/10 cents per doz. The Act of March 3, 1843, makes them current, if not less than 899 thousandths fine, (their true quality) at 92 9/10 cents per doz.

By the Act of June 28, 1834, the Gold coins of Great Britain were made current, if not less than 22 Carats [916⅔ thousandths] fine, at 94.8 cents per dwt.; and the gold coins of France, if 900 thousandths fine, at 93.1 cents per dwt. — But ~~it was found that~~ these coins, ~~was~~ fell short of the fineness given in the law, and consequently they were overvalued; by the ~~11~~ for what the law stated as conditions, the Community assumed to be facts.

The Act of March 3, 1843, corrects these errors by stating conditions, which are found to exist. Its provisions are as follows:

Gold Coins of Great Britain, 915⅔ fine, at 94.6 cents per dwt.
Do. do. of France, 899 " " 92.9 " " "

R. M. T.
D.

For

D. W. Stone, Esq.
Cash. Bk. Bk. Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1846.

Dear Sir,

"An Act regulating the currency of foreign gold and silver coins in the United States" was introduced into the Senate, and became a law on the 3d of March 1843. It was at first opposed by Col. Benton; but, in consequence partially of some explanations which I gave to him, he withdrew his opposition, and aided and favored the omission of the objectionable clause. This unfortunate measure has left on Legislation on foreign coins, confusion and error; and, in a report made by me to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which I presume that he has laid before Congress, I have shown this fact, and then suggested the only remedy, namely a repeal of all the old acts on the subject.

The report which I have for Col Benton's judgment, ~~in all matters appealing to his~~ merely would not permit me to propose a measure to which he had not made objection, without communicating with him on the subject. I accordingly wrote to him yesterday. But hardly had my letter left the Mint, when I heard from an article in the papers, that he had not resumed from the shock which he received from the breaking of the gun on board the Princeton, — that he was not able to attend to business, — and that he would probably be unable to do so for some weeks. I then felt that, under these circumstances, my letter was hardly kind, and ~~my answer to him with~~ might even by considered by the family as unfeeling. Pray do me the favor to let me make my excuses in that quarter, if they be necessary. Do me also the favor, in the absence of Col. Benton, of looking over my report,

and advising and defending, the measure which it proposes if you shall agree with me in my opinion.

I have written to Col. Evans on the subject, which will, I presume, be proposed to his Committee.

My regards to our friend Banks, and all the Bache family.

Yours most respectfully and truly,

R. M. Patterson.

Hon. Robert J. Walker,
U.S. Senate.

To R M Patterson Esqre ... Philadelphia

Vienna March 15th 1844.

Dear Sir,

By your much esteemed Letter of the 29th January I perceive you are concerned as to the safe arrival of the Coins which if sent by a Courier to Paris would not have cost any thing, but to be quite sure the Coins shall be packed in Case and cover which a Tin Case well soldered and then forwarded by the Imperial Mail coach to Paris — the Expences will be the Austrian Stamp which will be insured Insurance &c about 20 f Exp which is £ 2 Sterling and as the Seller pays for the packing & Stamps this will pay for all here, therefore instead of 20 f send 20 g & 4 Stamps all will be paid ... The Coins will be found packed with great exactness, so that if they are so carefully unpacked and put in the partitions of the Collection in the same Order you will find the Collection well systematized.

I do not exactly agree with your view of bartering Books for Coins for all the antic Coins are Classified and valued according to Mionnet — in this Collection you will ever find each Coin noted with a reference to the Page where Mionnet has described the same and therefore I hold it quite inseparable with the Collection according to my humble Opinion and then if you approve of it I would send you the Books in a Chest which I have to send to The R. Ro. John Hughes Cathol. Bishop in Newyork and then the expence will be much lessened.

My friend is willing for you can see by his Letter here inclosed to exchange for the 3 Volumes by Mionnet and the folio Volume by Patin, against a good Coin of the Emperor Didius Julianus which he lately bought and which Mionnet estimates at 200 frs. it is not in the best preservation, but any how rare. If you think proper to have it you can send 40 florins or £ N. 1. 6. for the same and keep the Book.

The Work by Rasche is truly not worth much but if the other Books are taken, this can go also. We do not well understand your english List of the Books, what works

that is by Golz 1850. it would therefore be well to get a German to copy the List of the Books and send me the original in your next Letter.

By a little work on Bauer's Coins you will perceive what Coins he has counterfait, and when this affair is regulated, then we will consider how to get all you may still wish for, and therefore I will send you with the Books a Catalogue of the Duplicate Coins of the Imperial Cabinet which were sold by Auction on which occasion many silver and Copper Coins remained unsold among which you may find some which might suit you.

My friend has kindly promised me a List of all such Coins as are still wanting in your Collection of which Extract you shall have a Copy with the Original Catalogue

My friend also desires me to tell you he'd sorry to part with his Collection and would certainly not have done so had he not so large a Collection of modern Coins, and where as in a year's time one of the greatest modern Collections will be for sale and thus he will apply this Money in completing his.

He had already packed up a drawer full of Coins intended for you in order to see how the Packets will do best for the Journey, on which Occasion he had Tears in his eyes, thinking he must part with his Children, having no others if he had so carefully nursed these last 20 years, and in order to drive away his gloomy whims he is desirous of having a case of genuine Segars, which please have marked J. C. S. over which and Address to His Excellency Mr. Dr Jenifer Envoy Extraordinary and Ministre Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Vienna, sent by the first Vessels bound to Hamburg to the care of Messrs J.J. Scheerenert & Co. or to Trieste to the care of M. Jacob Fichtner give me due notice thereof

With the above mentioned great modern Collection of Coins is also one of roman and greek Coins, which if not sold all together will be sold by Auction, but not till 3 or 4 years to come.

The whole Collection of Roman and greek Coins would cost about 36,000 florins C/M it is the property of the famous Coin Amateur Welzel who has been 50 years in bringing them together and owing to Apoplexy has resolved on selling the same. The antic Collection consists in 103 Roman Aurei — 416 gold 3305 silver 4639 Bronze Roman Coins and Medals — of 119 Gold 2128 silver 5858 Bronze besides 200 unclassed Greek Coins and Medals, all thogether 16,760 pieces.

Of the greek Coins alone are 700 fine & rare) not described in any work.

As to the Payment please Esther sayd me a Bill on London which may be drawn at 3 Months as a couple of Months may pass before it reaches me and it will be done at an easier Exchange or if you prefer to open me a Credit at Barings or any other House in London, or where else you please So that I can draw for the same, and to that end I send you my Signature seperate which you may send to those Gentlemen You will much oblige me by collecting for me some rare Specimens of American Coins from the United America Generally please first them together, perhaps you can send them with the Segars I will not fail transmitting the Amount there of or other Coins for the same, I hope we shall continue yet many years in friendly Intercourse together and thus afford me frequent opportunity of proving the high Esteem in which you are held by

your very devoted

J. G. Schwarz

I believe there is a Medal struck on the Croton Aqueduct if it can be had in Bronze or Copper I beg to request you to send it to me by the next occasion, also a one cent dated 1783 — a half dime of 1792 — a half penny of Maryland struck by the Colony in 1652 and a Maryland sixpence — also a sixpence of Chalmers in Annapolis and one of Standish Barry. Vale &c.

To
Wm. H. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mints &c. &c. &c.
Philadelphia

Head of the Department
March 16th, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor and pleasure of the receipt, —
(by Lieut. Wm. Blackstock, — bearer of this) of
a despatch from Philadelphia, for transmission
to you, in accordance with the wish of his father,
Hon., with the consent of Dr. Blackstock,
appointed the 2nd Lieut. Blackstock,
& ask in his place, declining his acceptance.

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Col.
Major Gen. Macomb,
Commanding U. S. Army

House of the United States.
March 16th, 1844.

Sir,

Dr. Wm. M. McClintock, the
Member and Messenger of the House, being
obliged to absent himself from the
duties, for some time, in consequence
of the death of his father, I have, with
the consent of Dr. McClintock, appointed
the Messenger, Mr. Jacob M. Eckfeldt,
to act in his place, during his absence.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
W. W. Thomson,
Speaker.

To
Hon. John Tyler,
President of the United States.

The Appointment of Jacob M. Eckfeldt has been
made with My Consent. John C. McClintock
Mess & Rep.

Washn Jan 17. 1844

Dear Sir.

The act relating to Boundaries, which has passed the Senate, merely provides that the oaths required of the State officers, may be taken before a Judge of a State Court, as is the case in regard to the United States. But the Boundaries were established, the oaths were required to be taken before some Judge of the U.S. Court. It has been attended with some inconvenience, & hence is changed.

The act in any manner affecting the Operations of the Boundaries, shall be passed, which I have any control over the matter, without your knowledge & advice.

Very respectfully
Your Ob't Serv't
Geo Sevier

N. M. Patterson Esq

Branch Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C March 18. 1844 –

Dear Sir

I received yesterday yours of the 14th
instant and am much obliged to you for the
information communicated –
As we have no funds in Philadelphia I
~~do~~ enclose you my check on the Merchants
Bank New York for $100 – & will be obliged
to you to forward me a bag of $100 in cts.
There is a Rail Road from Peters-
burgh (opposite Petersburgh) to Weldon N.C. –
Weldon is within 12 miles of the Raleigh
Rail Road but without any connexion
but by Stages – the Petersburg Rail Road
runs to Gaston in N.C. & there connects
without the Raleigh Rail Road & that
would I think be the better way to send
them – Please acknowledge the receipt of
this by mail & inform when the cents are
forwarded – & Obliged

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
D. W. Stone
Cashr

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director Mint
Philada

Navy Dept.
March 18th 1846

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will cause your account, in favor of the Treasurer of the State, for Six thousand eight hundred dollars, out of the appropriation for the current year, viz

For Salaries of Officers & Clerks $4,800.
Wages of Seamen 2,000
$6,800

N. M. Patterson
Dr

To Hon. John C. Spencer
Sec. of Treasury

March 18. 1844.

United States Bullion Account.

To the credit of this a/c. $ 204,960.94

$ 37,109.— Gold Bullion & Clippings
in the hands of C. C. & M. & B.
28.243.— do do of Texas.
45.360.— Gold Coins.
$110,712.—
12.650.— due depositors
$98,062 $98.062.

$ 90,815.— Silver Bullion & Cs
in the hands of C. C. & M. & B.
10.171.— do of Texas.
54,374.— Silver Coins.
155,360.—
48.466.— due depts. & Texas dft.
106,894 106.898.94

204.960.94

Dec. 1843.

31st.

204,960.94

Gold Coin. 76,718.64
Silver Coin. 115,424.88
Gold Bullion 79,726.35
Silver Bullion 47,545.01
P. & Lop. 3,791.37

Gold. B. 79.726.35
Gold C. 76.718.64
156,444.99
Due dep'ts 58,245.31 # 98199.68

Sil. B. 47.545.01
Sil. C. 115,424.88
P & L. 3,791.37
166,761.26
Due Bk of M. 60,000. 106.761.26 204,960.94

34.954.23
972.50
32,982.21
68,923.94
9.972.78
58,950.16

5615.85
4678.79
5.251.44

Phila 15 March 1844
Office of Atty G. S.

Dear Sir

I have received your favor of the 12th inst. the serious consideration its importance requires and do not hesitate to say that in act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, if any such there be, imposing a tax upon the Mint, is repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the United States and ought not and cannot be enforced -

In the famous cases, with which you are no doubt familiar, of McCulloch v the State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton 316. And Osborn v the Bank of the United States 9 Wheaton 738, the Supreme Court of the U States held that a power to create implies a power to preserve; And, as the Bank was their Creature, And a necessary Means to carry into Execution the powers of Congress Conferred by the People of the U States, a State has no right to tax the means thus employed. That Cases were not just, as I understand them, when the ground of property in the United States; for they were not the exclusive owners, being interested only as 1/5 of the Capital Stock of the Bank; but upon the principle as above stated that the Bank was a Constitutional Instrument for carrying into effect the Constitutional powers

powers of Congress. The Court holds this bold language "that the power to tax involves the power to destroy; that the power to destroy may defeat & annul another power to create; that when « it is a plain repugnance in conferring on one Govern« ment the power to control the Constitutional means of another; « that this, with which it can come in collision, must yield to « declared to be supreme"

In 2 Peters 449 The Supreme Court decides that an ordinance of the City of Charleston, imposing a tax upon loans made by the U. States, was unConstitutional upon the same principle

In 16 Peters 435 Dobbin v Commissioners of Erie County Penn., it was held that the Officers & Officers of the U. States is not liable to be taxed and assessed for County rates and Cities.

I think the Lot and Building, within which the Machinery for Coining is contained and upon one within which the general operations of the Mint are conducted, are quite as indispensable means to "Coin Money, regulate the value "thereof and of foreign Coin and fix the standard of "weights and Measures" as the Machinery itself is.

It is not a satisfactory answer to this position that the Government might take a Lease of a Lot and house for the purposes of a Mint (or buy the right of the machinery) for by so doing they would pay indirectly, in the shape of rent, a tax, which by the answer is confessedly imposed upon the necessary means for carrying on the operations of the Government.

I have never heard that the States, in which the lands of the United States lie, exercise the power to tax them, nor do I believe such a pretension could be set up.

Indeed in the cases, to which I have referred, it seems to be conceded that there is no power residing in the States to ~~assess~~ assess and levy taxes upon the Mint, Custom houses, Navy yards, Judicial Process &c of the United States.

There is a still broader principle, I have not seen broached in the foregoing cases, involving the question of Supremacy or Sovereignty — The U. States cannot be sued; and, if not, the State has no Constitutional power, by Legislation, to create liens upon the real estate or to assess and levy taxes upon the personal property by which the title to the same may be, in any way, incumbered or divested without their consent.

In regard to the Measures proposed to test these questions, it will afford me pleasure to confer with you and to facilitate the plan proposed by the Solicitor of the Treasury. There will be no difficulty, I apprehend, in arranging the business with the Solicitors of the Commissioners of the County and of the City of Philadelphia, so as to bring the subject fairly and fully before our Courts for adjudication. I have the honor to be, very truly

Your obedient

H. McCulloch

To
R. M. Patterson Esqr
Director of the Mint U.S.
Philadelphia

Treasury Department
Baltimore Mint 19 1844

Sir

Do me the favour to say, as near as you conveniently can, what would be the profit of coining into Eagles and half Eagles fifty thousand dollars Sovereigns Received by weight at 94 9/10 p. Cent. - and also how long before the new coin could be delivered after you receive the Sovereigns.

Yours very Respt.

R. M. Patterson
Cash

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint.

to wit of
There would be no profit & probably 2 or 3 dollars
over the tale, possibly for 2 dollars less -

Shawmut Bank

Boston March 19. 1844

Isaac Roach Esq
Treas. of the Mint
Phil.a

Sir

With this you will receive Five thousand two hundred & nineteen ounces & fourteen pennyweights of Mexican Silver coins for recoinage; one third each of Dimes, Half Dimes & Quarter dollars,

Please make a mem.r on the receipt, when I shall send for the new coin.

Your Ob.t S.r

T. Tower

Cash

Duplicate

Shawmut Bank

Boston March 19. 1844

Isaac Kouch Esq.
Treas'r of the Mint
Phila.

Sir

With this you will receive, Five thousand two hundred & nineteen ounces & fourteen pennyweights of Mexican silver coins for recoinage; one third each of Eagles, Half Eagles & quarter dollars.

Please make a memo: on the receipt, when I shall send for the new coin.

Your Obt Sr.

T. Lowell

Cash

Paid for March 19. 1814.

Alm Patterson Esq.
Director:
Pres. Bank
Dear Sir.

Annexed we hand
bill of Exchange, drawn by Lieut
Horatio Jones, in favor of the
We will thank you to forward
the amount of our bill, in the usual way,
in specie amounts, to Messrs Ashbridge &
Scott & Battelle, Rochester

We are
Your Very Respectfully.
Yours &c
Brooks Bro. & Co

Pittsburgh March 30th 1844

Dear Sir

I arrived here safe & tedious journey of four days, Via R.R. & Canal, the delay having been more than counterbalanced by the fact that My Children improved in health by the journey -

My anxiety (was Much relieved on my Arrival by the Calmness with which My Mother sustained the bereavement - She evidenced that Christian Resignation which alone can enable successfully to bear the trials of this life.

My Father has made no provision for the distribution of his estate, which will involve one in duties that will detain me for a couple of weeks or more - if I can be spared so long from my Parish duties -

I shall take a moment to perform the duty of announcing my safe arrival - Shew this note to Mrs C.R. Coffield & assure her how much I feel obliged for her kindness - With My Resp.ts to All the Officers of the Institution I remain to subscribe myself Yours Respectfully J.P. McIlvaine

Alice Jean Both Gomez & Mrs E. Price desire great pleasure.

Mint of the United States,
March 20. 1844.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have to state that at the rate of 94.6 cents per dwt., $50,000 would weigh 2,642.706 oz. - This weight in Sovereigns, would produce at the Mint $50,013.37. On coins in circulation, we make a deduction of 7/10 oz. per 1000 oz. On account of this deduction which on the above weight would amount to $3.35; so that the Net gain on such a deposite would be $10, as near as may be. If the coins are new, no deduction is made.

You could receive your Coin in about One week after the deposite is made.

R. M. P.

Dr. J. B. Kettlas Esq.
Cash. Bar. & Trader Bk.,
Baltimore.

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Digne, digne, doge,
Le rat accorde l'horloge,
L'horloge frappe,
Le rat s'échappe,
Digne, digne, doge.

Mint U. S., March 20 / 44.

My dear Sir,

I commit pleasure in informing you that the Mint, after having been so long connected with it, without coming in to you to obtain one of the high satisfactions which this connexion has always given to me, and of the obligations which are due to you for the skill and fidelity with which you have performed all the duties committed to your charge.

It is a satisfaction to know that the cause, and the only cause, of our present separation, is that you are called to exercise your skill and talents in another department of the public service, and upon a more extended and important scale.

Let me assure you that you leave the Mint with the highest respect and esteem of all its officers, and of none more than myself.

Very truly,
Your friend &c.
R. M. P.

Dr

To Joseph Santee, Esq.

Mint of the United States,
March 20, 1844.

Dear Sir,

I reply to your letter of the 19th inst.
from the town I introduced to you as Joseph Saxton, who has been employed
attached to the Mint, and who has done it great
service by his great ingenuity and skill. I have
part with him, without much regret; but it is
a satisfaction to know that his talents are to be
exercised in another the public service, and
where extraordinary talents & when they may be more
extensively useful. I assure you that he is
worthy of all your confidence.

R. M. D.

Hon. John C. Spencer,
Sec. of Tr.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

21 March 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive One Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esqr

Washington March 22d 1844

Dear Sir

I owe you a letter of kindness and must pay it with one of business. Enclosed is a Memorial which I will thank you to return after perusal. As a Chemist and the head of the Mint your attention may properly be called to the subject & when it was introduced into the Committee room I suggested that course. I know that Sweating the Coin has always been an offence, and the prevention of it a desideratum. Have the goodness to say whether in your judgment the proposition of Dr Bailey ought to be entertained, and especially whether the danger is such as he deprecates.

Yours very truly

I R Ingersoll

Rt Patterson

Mint Office
March 12th/44.

Sir,

On the 13th of Dec last, you communicated to me that you would be under the necessity of drawing on the Mint for $100,000, to be paid out of the amount deposited there for the purchase of deposites of bullion for coinage."

In an answer to this letter, written on the 16th of the same month, I mentioned the embarrassment which this draft would cause to the Mint, and stated the condition of our bullion fund at the time.

On the 19th, the draft was presented by Mr. Callan, on account of the Bank of the Metropolis, and payment of the whole amount was demanded; but as a large part of it could only be paid in small coins, and the agent ~~was~~ unacquainted with the business of bullion for coinage, ~~the~~ Board was applied to

ons made to this Bank, on cause expected to keep to delay the payment, as they had not room in their vaults for the coins. Our Treasurer, however, cannot consent that the claim shall remain longer against the Mint; and he has accordingly ~~ordered~~ ~~that it was ready to pay this balance before the end of the present month~~ ordered it to be paid.

Now as this reduction in our fund ~~that~~ has already ~~cannot be often~~ embarrassed us, and ~~will~~ ~~to the full sum shall be paid, we shall then~~ be relieved, to the possibility of delaying the payment to depositors. ~~This will in fact be left~~ to us last

So this sum ~~is~~ available, until our Treasurer became unwilling that the balance should remain longer against us, and it was accordingly paid in full yesterday.

Our government deposite is now accordingly reduced to $ 204,960.94; composed of $98,062 in gold, and $106,898.94 in silver bullion.

~~Now~~ This is not a sufficient fund to insure prompt payment to depositors; and on my explaining the reasons of this to you, in my letter of the 3d of December, 1842, you gave me a draft for $100,000. — the amount which, in December last, you found it necessary to withdraw again to withdraw.

The object of the present communication is to ask that this amount may be again given to us, if the condition of the trading public admit it; ~~and if not~~ and if that be not now the case, that you will have the goodness to keep our necessities in mind, and aid us whenever it shall be convenient for you to do so.

R. M. P.
Jr

To
Hon. John C. Spencer,
Sec. of Treasury.

Mint of the United States.
March 23d, 1854.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the yesterday, calling my attention to a recent memorial from Dr. James S. Barclay, in which he states that he had discovered a process for reducing the weight of dollar coins, with so little effect upon the appearance as not to endanger the detection of the fraud; that he had also discovered certain means which, if put in requisition at the Mint, would materially diminish the liability of the subsequent coinage to such detection; that he is willing to submit the
his improvement in the coinage to the test of
investigation; and lastly, that by
successful, for a remuneration from Congress for his discovery.

This matter was brought before Congress, by Dr. Barclay, more than eight years ago, and a joint resolution was reported, by the Committee of Finance of the Senate, directing that certain experiments

to "make at the Mint of the United States, under the direction of Dr Barclay of Virginia, with a view to the improvement of the gold coins." Against this resolution Sparks protested, in a letter of Dec. 30, 1835, to Col. Benton; in the letter & the grounds principally that the Secretary was kept a secret, & that the first step against of Dr Barclay should be a free and full exhibition of his plans; and I said that if secrecy were insisted upon, Sparks the Senate would agree with me that the Mint of the United States was not a fit place for the projected experiments, and seriously prayed that its officers might not be subjected to the mortification of acting in character of real science have no mysteries." The resolution reported by the Committee was abandoned.

In the following March, Dr Barclay came to Philadelphia, had an interview with me at the Mint, & the object he proposed to me a series of interrogatories in writing, to any answers to which I gave him. I also sent a copy of the letter written to Dr Barclay on the 13th ultimo. Those present my views on the case so fully, that there they will be accepted as an answer to your questions "whether in my judgment the proposition of Dr Barclay ought to be entertained, and especially whether the danger is such as he deprecates."

R. M. P.

Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll.
House of Representatives
Committee of Ways & Means

Postscript Among the books in the Philadelphia Library, there is a pamphlet by Lord Liverpool, published in 1775, entitled "Considerations on the Means of preventing fraudulent Practices on Gold Coins". In it, he speaks particularly of the Secretary of the Coins" describes the process, and proposes his plans for diminishing the evil, among them he recommends the reducing the diameter and insists upon the importance of using "many fine strokes of low relief on the fields of the coins, and especially in such places where they would be but little exposed to wear." He has gone over the ground taken by Dr Barclay, and he has been seventy years in advance of him.

Mint of the U.S.
March 25. 1844.

Sir,

On the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., & of the opinion & advice of the Solicitor of the Treasury, on the subject of the claim for taxes on the real estate purchased by the Mint, I sent those papers to the Dist. Atty., Mr Watts, & asked his professional aid in the case. I send you, herewith, a copy of a communication which he has made to me on the subject. At the close of the letter he expresses his confidence that an amicable suit will be agreed upon by the Solicitors of the City & the County, with which gentlemen he informed me that he had had an interview.

I now write for the purpose of asking authority to engage Mr. Watts in the case, and definitive advice as to the course to be pursued, or liberty to follow such course as Mr. Watts & myself may deem most advisable.

Very

R. M. P.
Dr.

Hon
J. M. McCulloh, Esq.,
Comptroller of the Treasury.

Custom House Philad.a Collectors Office
March 26th 1841

Dear Sir,

From your favour of yesterday in reference to the report made by yourself & Mr Keating some years since on the Hydrometer, I infer that you entertain impressions decidedly unfavourable to the present system of proofs & hydrometry.

Esteeming your opinions in regard to the matter as valuable & knowing of no one more capable than yourself of indicating the defects of the system or of suggesting improvements thereon I should be exceedingly gratified to hear from you on the subject somewhat in detail if it will not be too great an encroachment on your time.

My attention was first called to the subject by a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to this office, which was referred to the Surveyor of the Port & through him to the Markers, whose particular province it is to designate the proof of liquors &c. for the liquidation of the duty thereon. Their report was of course predicated entirely upon practical operations & resulted in little more than a recommendation of Dyer's Hydrometer.

It occurred to me at the time that the subject demanded a more scientific investigation, but incessant engagements precluded the opportunity just then and their report was in the mean time forwarded as a reply to the Secretary's inquiry.

I regret that all our search for the joint report of yourself & Mr Keating has proved vain as I was in hopes that if found it might obviate the necessity of troubling you further on the subject. Under these circumstances any expression of

your views in relation to the matter would be duly appreciated and much obliged,

Very respectfully, Sir
Your obedient Servant
Charles Zeichel
Deputy Collector

Professor R. M. Patterson
Mint of the United States

P. S. Enclose a copy of the Secretary's letter referred to.

Copy

Treasury Department
March 13th 1844

Sir,

From representations made to the department on the subject of determining the precise degree of proof of imported Spirits & liquors, with the view of insuring the exaction of the proper duty, it is deemed expedient to have the matter duly investigated in order that suitable means may be adopted for the correction of any error that may exist from the use of defective instruments or from other causes. I have therefore to request to be furnished with such information and suggestions on the subject as you may deem useful. You will at the same time state whether Dycas Hydrometer is continued to be used for the purpose mentioned at the Custom House at your Port, and if so, whether it gives satisfaction and is considered accurate; also indicate any other instrument you know of, which may exhibit more accurate results than that at present in use in your District.

Very respectfully
Yr obedt Servt
J. C. Spencer
Secry of the Treasury

Philadelphia
March 27th 1846.

Dear Sir,

I have just received your letter of yesterday.

It would give me great pleasure to comply with your request that I would communicate to you my views as to the system of proofs and hydrometry now used in the United States, were it possible for me to recast my former researches and conclusions, without devoting to the subject time which is not at my command. I have reason to believe, however, that the investigation is now, or is about to be, committed to competent hands. Gen. McCulloh, (a son of the Comptroller of the Treasury,) informed me, but a few days ago, that this matter was to be made part of the business of the Office of Weights and Measures at Washington, now under the direction of Prof. Wesley, and that he, (Gen. McCulloh,) expected to have the immediate charge of it. His science and talents make him perfectly competent to the task. While he was here, I gave him a programme of the points to which I thought that he ought to direct his attention

Yr. Ob. Servt.

A. D. Patterson,

To
Charles Trickett, Esq.

Mint of the United States,
Treasurer's Office March 30th. 1844.

Sir,

I herewith forward you the quarterly Statement ending this day as a Depositary of the Public money.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
(Signed) Jno. Rook
Treas....

To
Wm. Selden, Esq.
Treasurer U.S.
Washington.

Treasury of the United States
Treasurer's Office March 16th 1844

Sir,

I herewith forward you the
Quarterly accounts of the operations of the Mint
for the quarter ending the 30th ultimo, which
I hope you will find to be correct.

I am very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
(Signed) Edmd. Roche
Treas.

To
Jacob R. Eckfeldt Esq.
Sch. Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
April 2d 1844

Sir

Your Accounts of Clerks & Salaries Postmasters and Contingent Expenses for the Quarter ending 31st March 1844 are received

With due respect
Your Obt Servant

Tully R. Wise
1st Auditor

To
Isaac Mack Esq
Philadelphia

Clerk of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 3d, 1844.

My dear Sir,

We were all glad to learn, from your letter, that you had arrived in safety, with your family, and that your journey had been without accident. (2) though not without the discomforts, (1) You must have been much relieved by finding your mother, in whose behalf your sympathies were so much excited by the fears of that most affectionate duty which appears to be fulfilled to the deepest edge, even when it terminates in the most painful.

Mr. Eckfeldt asks me to tell you that he is getting on satisfactorily and smoothly in your department, and that you may extend your absence as much longer as you may find necessary for the purposes and objects of the visit upon which you left. He writes to you in a few days

The old gentleman is getting about every
day, and is as upright in his attendance as
in former years.

The news from Scotland is favorable
and has exceeded expectation. It shakes Jo hope
that Sir Robert's ministry is shaken, but
does not give quarter. We have news of the
Swedish fleeting under sail in the Channel
in the old part of the

I shall send you a copy of the Scotsman of this
morning, that you may see the address to
the Queen about getting up. This explains the
circumstances in which Lord Melbourne went in the
House of Lords from any respect to the Judges, but
it is generally supposed differently.

I should have been here in Wednesday, but
have been kept back by the death of Mrs.
Lennox the wife of Lennox of the
Inverness Courts. I shall set out on Friday or
Saturday.

Your father often joins me in kindest
wishes to you & our family.

Ever truly yours

H. Hill

Dr. Jean Robertson

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.
April 5th 1844.

Sir

Your letter of the 25th Ult to the First Comptroller requesting permission to retain the United States Attorney in the case to be instituted to test the legality of the tax upon the real estate occupied by the Mint, has been referred to this office.

I have written Mr Watts to take charge of the interests of the United States in whatever form the case may present itself. (You will confer with him upon the subject, and by amicable suit or otherwise, as may be necessary, put the question in shape to abide the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr Watts is possessed of my views on this point.

Very Respt Your Obt Servt
Chs. B. Penrose
Solr of the Treasury.

Ch
R. M. Patterson Esqr
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia Penna

Duplicate

Shawmut Bank

Boston April 6. 1844

Isaac Roach Esq.

Treas. of the Mint

Philadelphia

Sir,

With this you will receive Five thousand two hundred & nineteen ounces & nine pennyweights of Silver mexican coin for recoinage into quarter dollars.

Please state on the receipt when I shall send for the new coin.

Your Obt. Sert.

A. Shaw

Cash

Merchant Bank

Boston April 6 1844

Isaac Tyson Esq.

Treas.r of the Mint

Philadelphia

Sir,

Kindly that you will receive Five thousand two hundred & nineteen ounces & nine pennyweights of Silver Bullion coin for coinage into your mint bottles.

Please state on the receipt when I shall send for the new coin.

Your Ob.t Sv.t

T. Brown

Cash

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, April 8. 1844

Gentlemen,

I am requested by Mr. Brown, Legation at Constantinople, to forward to you the accompanying package addressed to him. It will be a favor to myself, as well as to him, if you can transmit it, by the next opportunity. Any charges will be met by Mr. Brown. The package contains no letters.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servt
R. M. Patterson,
Director of the Mint,
per Geo. T. Manning,
Private Clerk.

To
Rev. Secretaries of the
American Board of Missions,
Pemberton Square,
Boston.

Branch Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C. April 17. 1840

Dear Sir,

Since yours of the 21st ult: with a Bill of lading for a key of Cast Steel put by the Steam Packet Rachel & Sally - Shipped Ogden master for me I have not heard a word from any of them, and as time enough to have been enough has elapsed for them to have been here - I fear the master took the key - to have one valuable article, than it really had - and that he has appropriated the same to his own use - or misapplied them in some way - and that you may take ongoing on the subject I write you done to inform you of the fact that they have not arrived & have heard from since the reception of the bill of lading

With much Respect
Your Very Obdt Sert

D. W. Stone
Cashr

Dr R M Patterson
Director Mint
Philadelphia

Mint of the United States,
April 19. 1844.

Dear Sir,

I have just learned from Mrs. Patterson that you have determined to shorten your stay in Virginia a few days, & also that you do not now design to return by way of Washington. I do not know that you will deem what I shall communicate of sufficient importance to change your plans in this respect. However, I deem it proper to lay the matter before you, that you may act advisedly.

I wrote to you a few days since, (under cover to Prof. Bache,) enclosing a slip from the Ledger, in which it was announced, on the authority of a N. York paper, that some changes were about to be made in the Mint. That Amos Hollahan was to be Treasurer, vice J. Rench; & that Dr. Heintzleman was also to have an important post. The Ledger made fun of it, & heard it "Confirmed"! From what I can learn, however, it is evident that a strong effort has been, & is being, made by Hollahan & others to get into the Mint. Hollahan has been to Washington: he as well as Dr. Heintzleman, has acted officially in Tyler meetings; and the Head quarters

of the party are now at his house, at last so Mr. Nicholson tells me, making at the same time that Nicholson would not have relinquished the position he held in the Old Democratic party, have their Head quarters at his house, &c., without some strong inducement. Putting this, & the visit to Washington, & the indirect announcement, together, if it don't indicate which way the wind blows, it certainly shows which way some people are trying their best to have it blow.

As to the importance of this matter, you of course are far better able to judge than I am. But knowing that ears are always most easily "missped in the bud", I have thought best to tell you all I know. —

Nothing of importance has transpired at the Mint since you left. I mentioned one or two matters in my letter to you at Washington, which relate, however, only to matters that you might wish to talk about with the Secretary.

Mrs. Patterson reports all well at home. She wishes me to mention that your Niece will be married on Thursday Evening next, & that 'Every body' is going. —

Yours, respectfully truly,

R. M. Patterson.

Geo. F. Downing.

Branch Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C. March 19. 1844

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the Keg of Cent shipped by you from on the 21st. ult. arrived safe to hand this morning

I wrote you on the 17th (day before yesterday) that the Keg had not come to hand &. because a Bale I had ordered from New York for the Town left N.Y. on the 29th ult. arrived & reached here last friday - & as the shipment had been made at Philadelphia eight day earlier & nothing had been heard of it - I feared that the agent you had entrusted had not been faithful & if so - the Lesson an ongoing was made with the matter the better. - I am glad however to be able now to say that my suspicions have not proved true, & beg to return you my thanks for your kind attention to my request. and regret to have given you any unnecessary trouble if I have done so - With much Respect

I am Dr Sir Your Obt Svt

Dr R. M. Patterson
Dirr Mint
Phila

D. W. Stone
Cashr

Mint of the U. States,
April 20. 1844.

Sir,

In compliance with the request of the depositor, I send enclosed the Receipt & Memorandum of a gold deposite made in your name on the 17th inst.

Nos. 11, 34, & 35 were ~~put~~ together, because, ~~by the rules of the Mint, each was less than $100~~, they were too small for separate assay, ~~by the rules of the Mint~~ being each less than $100.

No. 31 was marked on the masspiece 790 dwt. 10 gr. = 3.39.52 lbs actual weight you will see was ~~x~~ but 3.37.68.

No. 32 was marked 240 dwt. 10 gr. = 0.12.02; while it was found to weigh 20.02

Respt. Yr. Obt. Svt.
Geo. N. Simmons,
Depositor's Clerk.

To/
J. T. E. Hardy, Esq.
Cash. Br. Bk. Cape Fear,
at Asheville, N. C.

Salem 20 April 1844

Mr Coleman Sir

I send you me Lamb
Chest Chandler & box containing a Lamp
my Name 5 1/2 Oz 16 pwt of gold dust which please
apply & Coin as my Amount, when completed
please the ornate Lamp with Coin & send the bottom
in the large box. I also send a Bar of Camphor
Oil which please refine & send in Coin, it
belong. to me of my Uncle & was bought
by one of my Cost for me Oil Lamp-
please inform me & Chandler when
he can call. with respect

Yours Robt Gardiner

Shipped, in good order and well conditioned, by the **Treasurer of the Mint,** in and upon the good Schoone



Hornet whereof is Master for this present Voyage

and now in the River Delaware, and bound for

Taunton, Mass.

Town, *Printer*, 35 *South Third Street*, *Philadelphia.*

5 Kegs Copper planchets,

(Damaged)

No. 160,

200, 213.

2158217, Mint

Being marked and numbered as in the margin; and to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid

Port of Taunton (the danger of the Seas only excepted,)

unto Crocker, Brook & Co or to

Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said

hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; one of which being accomplished,

the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, April 21st 1846.

Peleg Sanford

Philad., June 26, 1844.

Dear Sir,

On a return to Philadelphia, after an absence of nearly 3 weeks, I find myself met by very sad intelligence as to your dies.

On the receipt of your letter of the 15th, measures were immediately taken to strike the Medals which you requested, and on the very first blow, it was found that the dies had sunk, & the face die cracked. They were of course utterly disabled, at least for striking bronze medals. They might perhaps, with great caution be used for Medals in tin, which could be brought; but I am not willing that anything be done without your consent, and we shall accordingly wait for your instructions. Can you not call to see us?

I find that your Remittance was duly received, & on the 16th Mr. Cumming (my Clerk,) wrote to Mr. Lovett to draw on me for the amount. On the 17th, when the accident occurred, another letter was written to Mr. Lovett, requesting him to delay his draft until my return. All the work that was

Lovett had to execute it. an Artist was well fur-
nished; but the dies were made up partly of steel
and partly of iron, and the detail shows that
they were badly put together. I do not know
how far Mr. Lovett can be held responsible for this
defect. He has already done work for which the
usual compensation would far exceed the charge
which he has made.

Yr. M. P.

To/
Com. J. D. Elliott,
West Chester,
Penn.

Mint of the United States,
April 26, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will issue your Warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for ~~this purpose~~, Two thousand dollars, out of the Appropriation for the current fiscal year, for Wages of workmen. ($2,000.)

R. M. P.

To Hon. Jno. C. Spencer.
Sec. of Treasury,

Galena April 26th 1865.

To R. M. Pettibone

Dear Sir.

Although many years have passed since I last had the pleasure of ~~seeing~~ seeing you, I take great pleasure in renewing our acquaintance by introducing to your friendly notice, Mr Charles Bracken of Mineral Point. Mr B. who is largely engaged in smelting Copper and Lead in Wisconsin Territory, visits the Eastern cities for the purpose of informing himself on all subjects connected with mining and the assay of metals; and knowing no one who is more competent than yourself to give him such information, I take the liberty of introducing him. He is, like ourselves a Pennsylvanian, but has for a long time been a resident of the West, and you will find him every way capable of giving you information about this country which will be interesting.

Any attention and information you will afford Mr Bracken will be appreciated by your friend & Kinsman

Thos. Read Pettibone.

Mint U. S.
Phil., Augt 29, 1844.

Dear Sir,

When I addressed you on a former occasion, begging your assistance in the safe transmission of a box of coins from Vienna to this place, I did not anticipate the delays which have necessarily supervened. Having now completed my arrangements, I am expecting the package at an early date. Mr. Schaeffer will give you an intimation of the day of their leaving Vienna, which probably will be less than four weeks after you receive this letter. Should any opportunity present itself for dispatching the box from Paris to Philad.a, other than that of the public express, or safe, please to use it at your discretion.

I have to acknowledge the favor of your attention in regard to the package sent by Mr. Seward.

R. M. P.

Prof
Wm. Henry Ledyard Esq.
Ch. d'Affaires &c. Paris.

Mint of the U. S.
Phil. April 29. 1844.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of acknowledging your letter of the 15th inst. & take advantage of the return of the Steamer, to send you a reply. Enclosed you have a bill of Exchange drawn by one of the principal bankers in this city, for £209 stg. As you have the good opportunity for sending the books, I shall be glad to receive them all; & will pay Bishop Hughes my share of the cost of freight, &c. The Gold coin of Julian I. I must forego.

Please to arrange it so that the package of coin, shall be actually delivered to Mr. Ledyard, or his Secretary, at the American Legation in Paris; & if not too much trouble, please to put Mr. L. in expectation of the same by a few lines letter.

I must sympathize with your friend, at the prospect of losing his children, especially as they make up a pretty large family; but I am in hopes they will soon become naturalized in this country, & make as useful citizens of the Amer-

ican Republic, as they have been of the Roman.

The dowcers of 1000 sugars, (which, I fear, will not be so faithfully handed down to posterity as the 1000 coins,) shall be dispatched according to your directions, by an early opportunity. I shall also make inquiry for the coins & medal you speak of, but as the last mail for the Steamer Clyde, due in a few hours, I can say nothing more at present. I shall be pleased to hear from you, & meanwhile remain

Your faithful servt
P. M. P.

L.

To/
L. G. Schmitz, Esq,
U. S. Consul,
Hanau.

Duplicate

Shawmut Bank

Boston April 29. 1846

Isaac Roach Esq

Cashier of the Mint,

Philadelphia

Sir

Herewith you will receive

Five thousand two hundred & nineteen cents &

five pennyweights of Silver coins for recoinage into

gentle dollars, dimes & half dimes, one third

each. Please say on the receipt when I shall

send you the new coin.

Your Ob. Serv.

J. Brown

Cash.

Sir April 27

I lay before you my petition
which I hope you will in no wise refuse to
grant that is you on your wise judgement
will seperate James Edgar and my self
from the Station I now hold

I have consulted Mr A Eckfeldt
on the point and he agrees with my views
that if he Brunner take my Station and
my wages and I take his he is willing
with the consent of the Officers

It is with deep regret that I present
the above to your consideration But my
feelings are so much wounded from past
treatment that I cannot for bare asking this
favour from your hands

I am Sir your obedient

servt

Geo Jacobs

Dr. Robt Patterson

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

30 April 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive one Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esq

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office
April 30th, 1844 —

Sir,

Your accounts of Ordinary Expenses for the 4th quarter of 1843, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $ 17,483.67 stated to be due from you to the U. States —

Balance per your account $ 8.099.52
Add —
Former differences to your debit — — 84.15
Warrant No. 7211 dated 13th of January 1844 9.300.00
$ 17.483.67

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Svt.

J. McCulloch
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq
Treasurer of the Mint —
Philadelphia —

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office
April 3l^th 1841.

Sir,

Your accounts of Copper Coinage for the 4th quarter of 1843, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $ 3,438.73 stated to be due from you to the U. States.

Very Respectfully
Your Ob^t Servt.
Jam^s Willm Callaway
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esqr
Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia

Mint of the United States,
April 30, 1834.

Dear Sir,

~~I this it proper to let the following~~
~~list part go in Washington~~

I wrote to you yesterday by the Boston Steamer of May 1st, enclosing First of Exchange for £209 Stg. - I now forward the 2d by the New York & Havre packet, of May 1st. You will perceive that I desire to take all the books, which are the following:

Mionnet, 2 vols.
Patin, - 1 vol. folio
Rasche, 3 vols.
"Ein Büng Portun von Inchagond Cyrbz, mit 20 Laden, finden Laden Mit 56 Abtgnilmgnd. f 50 C. M. (As this last is the contended one, we endeavor to give it in your own Characters.) We shall pay B.F. Hughes, on Draw of expenses

I shall make inquiry for the Medal of the Proton Aqueduct, of which we have not a Specimen. The Cent of 1783 is not in our Cabinet, & my impression is that it is merely

a "piece de plaisir", of no authority or importance.
I have no hope of obtaining a half-dime of
1792, nor the Maryland coin of 1652, nor the
Annapolis Coin; nor do I know of any coin of
Standish Barry. Of all these, we have only
the half dime and the Annapolis coin, & they
are extremely rare.

I have written to Mr. Ledyard, but
him in expectation of the casket of coins,
& should be glad if they could be ready
for him as soon as possible; for he has just
been suspended in the Legation, & will prob-
ably be soon on his way home.

R. M. P.

Dr.

To/
J. G. Schwarz Esq.
U.S. Consul,
Vienna.

P. S. The cigars you may expect by the brig Hansa, to sail in a few days from N. York, to Hamburg. The charges we will pay to that port.

New York 30th April 1844

R. M. Peterson Esq
Philad.a

My Dear Sir

I enclose you herewith Receipt for a small Package of Gold Dust sent by Hardens Express to your address the mark of which is T.R, and I beg of you to Coin it for me as soon as possible, sending me the Receipt and duplicate Memorandum of its Product

My Friends in South America complain a great deal here of the difference they experience between the Value at the London Mint and that produced in this Country the former yielding a better Return — Probably you may give me a hint casting some light on the Subject —

By my Friend Mr Benson I wrote you on the Subject of machinery, and I trust soon to hear News from the South when I shall address Messrs Morrison & Co on the subject —

Respectfully
My Dear Sir
Yours Obt. Servt
G. Domingez

The value of the Package now sent is $375 in South America





HARNDEN & CO'S

BOSTON, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, HAVRE, ANTWERP,

—AND—

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, ALBANY, TROY, AND BUFFALO

Package Express, Foreign Letter, and General Forwarding Office.

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Bills of Exchange may be had at Boston Office, on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Antwerp, from £3 to £100. Collections of Drafts, Notes, and Bills, and Purchases of Goods made as above.

MARKS AND NUMBERS.

R. M. Patterson

T K Phila

FREIGHT, $

No. NEW YORK, April 30 184 41

Received of G. Dominguez

One Pkg

Numbered and marked as in the margin, which we promise to forward by our Express to Phila *and deliver to* Chas Addesperse *or Agent, (loss by fire and perils of the seas excepted.)*

☞ N. B. All parcels must be marked "Harnden & Co's Express." Harnden & Co. or their Agent, will constantly accompany, and have the exclusive care and custody of their Package Car, and will be responsible for the Goods carried in or destined for it. The New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, and the Railroad Corporations assume no liability therefor.

For HARNDEN & Co.

Wm Chester

Saratoga June 1. 1841

R. H. Patterson Esq

Dear Sir

I have received your favour of the 25th ult.
in due time and have taken measures
to have the Sheriff of Bennington County
attach the property of Messrs Hall & Sage
which has since been levied upon — The action will
be tried at the present Term of the Court
in that County — I will write you again
soon —

Yours Respectfully

Chester Bo. Esq

by E. R. Robinson

Navy Agency
Philad.a June 3.d 1844.

Isaac Beach Esq
Treasurer Mint
Philad.a

Sir

Please deliver to
the Bearer the product of the Platina pieces
left by me at the Mint; as also the Specimens
of Silver ore.

and oblige yours
Very Truly
W.m Wagner

To Robert M Patterson Esq.r Director of the Mint
of the U. S. of Am.a &c &c &c Philadelphia

Vienna June 4th 1844.

Dear Sir

By the present I have first to acknowledge
receipt of the Packet from Paris on the 5th April
and give you my best Thanks for the Medals of
Madison Monroe Jackson and Van Buren.
For the Gold Coin of J Reid I will not fail to credit
your Account with £ 80 that is 5/12 p.
I have delivered the Diploma to my friend
Endlicher who is much rejoiced altho it was just a year
since his Nomination he will soon send some of
his works to the Society accompanied by his
best Thanks, and I cannot withhold repeating I
trust you will find him an Ornament to your Society.
Now to my answer to your valued lines of
the 29th April whereby I gladly perceive that
my friend's Collection of Coins will afford you
Pleasure and have therefore indorsed your Bill
not doubting of its being duly honored. Mr Segner
sold it but alas he could get no more than 9/39 x
for the £ Aes and thus realised only 1997/33 x for the
£ 107. consequently something short of the 2000/, but
he is well satisfied that the Collection remains
compleat. — I have received £ 2. which at 9/39 x
is 19/18 x which I place to the credit of your Account.
It was only yesterday I dispatched the Case
to Mr. Ledyard, Paris.
All the Roman and greek Coins are well and
accurately placed each Drawer full by itself in a Pagard,

and I think you will do well to let them lay in the same order as they are ticketed. They are in a Tin case well solded and then well packed in a wooden Case — As you already have a Catalogue I will send you the principal one with the Books, which I will send by the first opportunity via Trieste to Bishop Hughes. The Books are already in my possession they consist in 3 Vols Mionet one Vol of Rabin 3 Vols Rasche and a Pamphlet describing the Coins imitated by Beaker.

The last 2 lines of your Letter in German alludes to the Case (Kasten) containing 20 Drawers and is reckoned seperately at 50 florins which with freight thereon would have been to expensive.

I will send also with the Books the Catalogues of Duplicate Coins of the Imperial Cabinet, most of the Gold and Silver Coins are sold but there is still plenty of Copper Coin of which you can choose and I will endeavour to get them cheap.

You will also receive the 2nd part of the Catalogue of the Auction of Coins of Baron Bretfeld, the first part I sent you already. I also send you a Couple other Pamphlets which are interesting for a Collector.

In the Case sent to Mr Ledgard and which you will probably soon receive after this Letter you will find 36 Coins which my friend bought in the Interims but should you not approve of them, you are at liberty to return the same and in case you keep them, the caste price is 54 f 45 x for which amount please send in Cigars addressed to Mr Jenifer, and under which please affix my address.

By parting the Coins my friend really had Tears in his eyes, and will now let it all pass in smoke. He wishes in his modern Collection to have U. S Dollars one of the year 1825 or 1826 one of 1841 and one of 1842 which you will please deduct from his Claim. Among these 36 is the gold Coin of Didius Julianus for 40 florins as you see by his List here which you may also return if you think proper.

The Medal of Tyler I have not yet been so fortunate to get, I beg you to enquire how your friend has forwarded it?

I am very thankful that you will trouble yourself to procure me U. S. and in General Medals and Coins of North America prior to 1794.

My Friend is quite curious to know whether you are Contented with the Collection and hopes you will open them yourself, so as to have an Enjoyment, he has also laid Labels in the Case belonging to each Series which you can have translated.

I entertain an Idea that one of your amiable Daughters will learn German, and I hope our mutual friend Mr. Norris will not frighten you from once coming here to see how your posterity live

Mr. Norris leaves us to day and I have not a moment's doubt of a favorable result of his Establishment here if he makes the right choice of suitable Persons, he will soon be in America and tell you how much you are esteemed by

Your devoted
J. G. Schwarz

It is impossible entirely to frank your Letters owing to the many States through which they pass consequently each single Letter costs here 37½. When the Catalogue of the great and rich Coin Collection takes place I will endeavour to send it you.

Dr. Phila Eqr.

Robert Mc. Patterson Esqr.
Director of the Mint of the
United States of America
&c &c &c
Philadelphia

I wait for your Answer to my Letter of the 15th May.
As Director of the Mint you should strive to have
a fine Medal Struck of the unexcelled Washington
and to make the Serie compleat, also have one of
Harrison and John Adams, but with another Reverse.

Vale S.D.

Boston June 5th 1844

R. M. Patterson Esq.
U. S. Mint

Sir

I send by Saunders' Express seven boxes marked D. No 1 a 7, containing fifteen bars of silver, to be delivered at the Mint, weighing (Chilian weight) 2058 marcs 2 oz. finish payable here, to be assayed &c.

I request you to inform me when the assay can be ascertained, & whether the amount can be paid for it here.

I am, Sir, with due respect.

Your Obed. Serv.

Robt. G. Cary

To
The Director of the
Mint

Boston June 5th 1844

Sir,

I send by Saunders'
Express Steam boat Market P. no. 1 a jar Con-
taining fifteen bars of Silver to be delivered
at the Mint, viz. 2 (Chilian dollars) 2055 manuz.
freight bars the bars, to be assayed &c.

I request you to inform
me when the assay can be obtained, &
whether you can pay the amount
here. I am, Sir, Respy
Your Obt. Servt
Wm. G. Cary

Memorandum respecting an Assay of Silver bars sent from Boston by Thomas G. Cary Esqr. for Examination Purposes, to the Mint of the United States, and received June 7, 1844.

The whole weight of Silver found at the Assay, was — — — 14,982 Troy.
Corresponding to — — 1027. 34 Cts. Avoir.

The weight of the bars, found at the Assay, was } 89.50 " "

Whole weight at Assay, 1116.84 " "

The weight of the bars at Boston, is reported } 1135.00 " "
to be — — —

Deficit at Philadelphia 18.16 " "

Corresponding to 264.84 Troy.

Deficit of Silver, obtained from the weight as re- } 218.21 " "
ported by Mr. Cary

Difference 46.63 " "

Corresponding to 3.2 Cts. Avoir.

Which may be accounted for by the Loss from Scorification of the Silver of the bars being greater than that of the Assay.

It is proper to add that Mr. Carey's letter announces that the boxes contained fifteen bars, while fourteen only were delivered at the Mint.

R. M. Patterson
Director U.S. Mint
June 8, 1854.

Gross Weight Avoir. dupois of Silver invoice as found in Custom House — 1135 lbs.

Weight of Boxes as found at the Mint, 89½ lbs.

Whole weight of Silver — 14982 oz. Troy.

768

119856
89892
104874

7 ℔ | 11506176

℔ | 16437.39 = oz. Avoir
16
(1027.34 lbs. Avoir

43
32
117
112
53
48
59

Weight of Silver at Mint = 1027.34 lbs. Avoir
" Boxes " 89.50 "
Whole weight sent to Mint = 1116.84 "
Weight at New York 1135.00 "
Deficit at Philadelphia = 18.16 "
= 22.07 lbs Troy.
= 264.84 oz. Troy.
Deficit of Silver, from invoice 218.21 " "
Difference 46.63 [illegible]

Fm/
Messrs Hamden & Co.

25

18795
6½
19270

25/ 17 198.62 (6/0
168
199
196

218.21 Miles

14,952 : 18,798.62 : 218.21
218.21

18798.62
375972 4
1503896
1879862
3759724
41020468702 (273.60
29964
110564
104874
56906
44948
11960
11856

7 Boxes Silver
Gross Weight avoirdupois.
Entered on our Way Bill 1135 *

Bank of Pittsburgh
June 8th 1811

Major Roach will oblige me by forwarding via the Pennsylvania Canal to Messrs Broadhead & Co. of Cincinnati, a Keg of Coin, say Eighty or One hundred dollars, and send me the receipt, when the amount will be paid.

Respectfully
Your Obed't Serv't
Wm Lee

Treasury Department
June 8th. 1844.

Sir

Your Letter of the 29th. ult. on the subject of the Copper furnished to the Mint for Coinage was duly received and submitted to the President who has directed me to say, that he is of opinion that the Miners of this Country should not only be put upon an equal footing with the importers of foreign Copper - but on the contrary that they should be given more favorable terms than the foreign Miner or his Agent.

Mr. Charles Bracken who is engaged in mining and smelting copper in the Territory of Wisconsin, will, probably, communicate with you on the subject.

I remain very Resp.y.

W. T. Young
Sec. Treas. Ad interim

Dr. R. M. Patterson -
Director of the Mint -
Philad.a

House of Representatives
Washington June 8th 1844.

My Dear Sir

I enclose a Memorandum which may
serve to relieve you from a portion of your anxiety.
as the Bill has passed this house the Amount is $142.020.
Your calculation amounts only to $.142 520.
That is $500 more. I have not at this moment any to
the Original Estimates but I presume the result cannot
be essentially different from them. I consider myself &
my friends fortunate in being able thus to get in almost
any appropriation. Whether the belief is an opinion that
that the Superintendence of National affairs is about to
pass into other hands, and therefore the desire is discretion
to throw if possible the responsibility of all recommendations
upon them — I cannot tell. (But it must be a plain
matter of Expenditure — one that is the next thing to
inevitable — then can be squeezed or dribbled, or stifled,

of Steamers thro' the process of present legislation.

Very faithfully yours

J R Stigeoll

Dr Wm Wilson

Mint of the U. States,
June 8, 1824.

Sir,

The Silver announced in your letter of the 5th inst. as forwarded by Saunders' Express, was brought to the Mint yesterday.

There were Seven boxes, marked Pobtg, but ~~Box of three ounces, viz the~~ Side of #3 was split off, and the two bars which it held at first had been taken out at Saunders' Office in the city, and the end of #6 was also off, and two bars were taken out in it. The bars were merely mailed together, not sewed.

Now I have to report to you that instead of the 15 bars which you report, there were but 14 obtained at the Mint; and that instead of the weight of your invoice, viz. 2055 ounces 2 dwts. Standard, which should give 16,200.21 Troy, the total weight deposited was 14,952 Troy; thus indicating the loss of a bar of 248.21 Troy.

This circumstance was reported by me yesterday, at Saunders' Office, and they wrote

immediately to this Mint in order to inquire into the matter.

By a Memorandum brought to me this morning from Hamlin's Office, it appears that the gross weight of the same boxes of silver entered on this Way-Bill, (at Stockport, as I understand) was 1135 lbs.

Now the weight of silver obtained here comes out to 1027.36 lbs. Avoir.

Found to And we have found the weight of the boxes to be	89.50	" "
So that the whole weight brought to the Mint was	1116.86	" "
Falling short of the weight on the Way-bills, by	18.14	" "
Now this corresponds to And the deficit of silver obtained from the report in your letter, is	26lb.86	oz. Troy
	218.21	" "
The difference being	4lb.63	" "
Corresponding to	3.2	lbs. Avoir.

which may be well accounted for by the fact that the last of one box and one of the sides of another were melting when the boxes were brought to the Mint.

R. M. P.

D

Thos. G. Cary, Esq.
Boston.

P. S.— I expect to be able to send you a Memorandum of the value of your deposite on Monday. We make payments only at the Mint; but I suppose that you can negotiate your Mint-Receipt, (with the Memorandum) at Boston, and certainly at Stockport.

Mint Office June 10/44.

Sir,

I have received a bill presented by Mr. John S. Benezet, together with the a notes thereon from you to me and my answer, and I have respectfully to lay instructions from the Department as to the course which I am to pursue. I will take the liberty however of saying before you my own views of the several items of the bill.

1st item. Mr. Benezet claims his salary from the 1st of April 1844 to the 11th of June of the same year (We have written 1845 by mistake) and he makes the amount $133.33. He was dismissed from the Mint on Saturday the 9th of May. From the 1st of April to the 9th of May inclusive is 39 days, and the whole quarter had 91 days. His salary therefore should have been ($\frac{39}{91}$ of $300) $128.57; and this amount ought, I think, to be paid; in accordance with our claims against Mr. Benezet for money had and received" was not sustained by the Court.

2d item. — The old law regarding the expenses of the distribution of orphan coins was repealed by the act of Jan 18, 1837; but it really ceased to be acted upon at the close of the year 1836. At that ~~time~~ time there was, in the Benefit hands, $503.86, of funds supplied by the Department under the old law, for the expenses of distribution. In this he was of course accompanied by Mr. Spangler's counsel also. But it was asserted, at the bar, that this same money was used for paying for distribution as long as that duty remained in the Treasurer's charge, namely till the 8th of February 1838; and it appears, from his memorandum book, that the amount paid for the purpose, in this interval, was $33.72; which exceeds the amount in his hands at the beginning of the period in question, by $29.86; — and that is the origin of the claim which he states at $29.50.

Now supposing the view of this account at the bar, by the counsel, and sustained by the verdict, to be correct, it by no means justifies the claim ~~to~~ made for the balance. By the law of Jan 1837, sect. 37, it is enacted, "That the money received by the Treasurer, in exchange for copper coins, shall form a fund in his hands, which shall be used to purchase copper planchets, and to pay the expenses of transportation of copper coins; and that if there be a surplus, the same shall be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of the Mint." This fund was therefore, during the whole period in question, accessible to Mr. Beale, for the expenses of distribution. What probability, then, is there, that he paid any part of these expenses out of his own pocket. Proof — there is certainly none.

3d item. It is for the Department to determine whether any allowance shall be made for interest, and if any to what amount.

R. M. P.
Penitentiary

To
Mr. Clinton Young, Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
&c &c &c.

Washington June 10th 1844

Dear Sir

Being interested in some mining operations with Mr Charles Bracken of Birmingham Pennsylvania, I made application some days since to the Secretary of the Treasury, ad interim, for information on the subject of the regulations of the Mint in regard to native metal — copper being the principal of our mining operations.

On Friday Mr Young handed me a copy of your letter in relation to the subject, and a copy was likewise shown to the President. The President was pleased to express a lively interest in the matter, inasmuch as he understood that the copper coined at our Mint, is mostly imported; and he was kind enough to communicate to the Secretary his opinion that native coppers might be offered American producers, for their encouragement, and for the pride and satisfaction of having in circulation copper coins from American copper.

I presume Mr Young has written you on the subject of the President's suggestions, and I should be rejoiced if a contract for two or three years can be effected.

I believe the American copper is conceded to be of better quality, than the European. Our facilities for rolling & cutting, however, being inferior to those of European producers, we cannot make any profit

by the arrangement at thirty two cents per pound. But I indulge the hope that for the purpose of getting the native coin in circulation, you may be disposed, for a limited time at least, ~~to~~ to allow us 40 cts — per in the copper coin, & one contracting not to dispose of it for less than its par value as currency.

Mr. Young says the profits on the copper coinage, even under the present arrangement, are but small, and the amount total pr. ann. least is considerable. This, in one view, might operate against my proposition — but I have regarded it in another: viz. that the Govt would not be making much of a sacrifice in encouraging Domestic mines, to the extent asked for.

I should be pleased to have your views on the subject.

Very Respectfully
L. B. Jones
D Madisonian

Copy of letter and Bill
received from Mr. Benezet, June 10th 1844,
and of which the Objects was Laid before the Department.

Philadelphia, June 10th 1844.

Gen. R. M. Patterson

Sir,

I presume you have before
this been apprised that all proceedings on the
part of the United States against me have been
withdrawn. This being the fact there can
certainly be no reason for not discharging
the Claim herewith presented.

Will you have the goodness to give the
amount to my Son who is hereby authorized
to receipt for the same.

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) Peter A. Benezet.

Genl.

Mint of the United States

To John S. Bonnet, &c.

1846.

June 11, To Salary as Assayers Clerk,
from 1st of April 1846 to the 11th
day of June 1846* at $1200 per
annum, — — — — — — — 133.00

" " By this amount paid by me
for Assay Coins distributed over
and above the amount of funds in
my hands for that purpose, — — 29.50

" " Interest on the above sums,
for 2 years and 1 month, — — — 39.81

$ 202.31

* Evidently a Mistake for May 1840.
A. G. M.

Mint U. S. June 10. 1854.

Gentlemen,

Will you do me the favor to let me know the source from which you obtain the copper of which you make the planchets sent to the Mint. If procured from different places, (as I presume it is,) please to let me know as nearly as you can, the proportions from these places. Also especially to know what proportion is obtained from Mines in the United States.

R. M. P.
Ll.

For
Revere, Bro. & Co.,
Taunton,
Mass.

Mobile 11th Jan 11/44.

Gentlemen,

We received, enclosed in your letter of the 1st inst., a 37 bye cent Jolunteer, but come safely to hand. Please to send us a bill receipted as heretofore, and let us know when you wish the coffee coins required for payment to be sent.

Pay you not to delay your answer to our letter of yesterday as circumstances have occurred which make it important.

N. Mc. P.
P.

To
Messrs Crocker Bro. & Co.

Alexander Forbes Porter
Schuylkill 5th Street
2d Door Below Spruce

Recommended by Dr Bailey &
Dr Dunglison - May 1st 1844

E. R. M. Patterson
U S Mint

Dear Sir

We formerly employed Mr. Forbes Porter the Beam of steel and found him a very good workman and steady industrious man

Respy

Phila May 1844 Merrick Thum

Mint U.S., June 11 1861

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 7th inst., I have to state that you can be furnished with a keg of cents, of $10.00, for ~~that~~ a draft to that amount negotiable here, and that they will be sent to you to Lancaster at the charge of the Mint.

Respectfully,

R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Samuel Hoge, Esq.
Post-Master,
Lancaster, O.

Mint of the U. S.
June 12. 1814.

Dear Sir,

I can do nothing more, in the present letter than to acknowledge the receipt of your of the 10th, & to assure you that the propositions which you make shall have my earnest & candid consideration. I have written to the House from which we now get our copper planchets, for information which may have an important bearing upon the question which you submit to me, and do now await the answer.

Yr. Hble. Svt.

D. B.

Hon. L. W. Jones, Esq.
Washington.

Mint of the United States,
June 12, 1844.

Sir,

I send enclosed a Memorandum of the product of your deposite of fourteen bags of Silver ores on the 7th inst., amounting to $18,798.62, which sum, in Silver Coin, is ready for delivery to your order.

R. M. P.
D.

Prof Thos G. Cary, Esq.
Boston.

Philadelphia June 13. 1844.

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Director U.S. Mint.
Dear Sir -

We esteemed favor of the 10th inst. we have received, in which you inquire the sources from which we obtain the Copper used in the manufacture of Planchets -

We have heretofore relied almost entirely on the South American (Peruvian) Ores but within a few years we have used some Copper obtained from the Mines in the United States.

The produce of these Mines is gradually increasing, but as yet forms but a small part of the Copper used for manufacturing in this country -

We are.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servts.
Cooper Bro. & Co.

(P.T. 6.)

you desire more particulars
on this subject, we shall feel
communicating any thing in our

Bank of Ft Bend

Ft at Ashville N.C

June 15th 1844

F. M. Patterson Esqr Denton Co Mont Pleas

Sir Shave this day Sent by Chute to

D. Thompson Esq Cashr of the Bank of Amerca

Ney or the Treasurr of the Bank for Four Thousa

Eight Hundred & twenty two dollars 66 cts $4822.66

Which Shall pay them punctua - Shave a good

deal More Politicon on hand I wish to Send as

Soon as I can Make an opportunity

Very respectfully

Your obt Sert

J. E. Sharp cash

Boston June 15th 1844

R M Patterson Esq.

Philad.a

Sir

I duly received your favrs of the 8th & 12th inst. the former containing Mint Rect for 14.982 oz Silver Bullion, & the latter a memo of $18.798 62/100 net value.

I am happy to state that the missing bag of Silver is found here, packed in one of your boxes of coinst which came by the same vessel. The error arose from a misstatement on the bill of lading that there were 7 boxes containing 15 bags of Silver instead of 14, as was the fact.

I am sorry for the trouble that has

been caused by the misunderstanding. I beg you to accept my thanks for your courteous attention to the subject, & am

Sir

Respectfully

Your Obdt. Servt

W. H. Cary

P. S. I send by Hamden Express to the mint, the other box, marked H & W.T. 31.3.7 Mass
Less W.T. - 29.7.5 for which I will thank you to forward me receipt & oblige.

Respy. &c.

Post Office Zanesville Ohio
June 15. 1864

Dear friend

I hand you a draft agreeably to your request - you will please leave the above Amount of one hundred dollars in Cents Stamped by me at this place agreeably to your terms & oblige your friend

Israel Hoge P.M

R. M. Patterson Esqr

Please acknowledge the reception of this draft & the shipment of the Cents

Mr. Patterson

Director U. S. Mint

Chestnut St.

Dear Sir

The bearer Mr. Edward son of Lord Dudley Stuart is anxious for Lady S & Edward Bayard to have a glance at your Print. I believe they & a day which the Queen is to be present, but I am in hopes that gentleman may be gratified if such an indulgence will be agreeable & not fatiguing. I shall personally feel the obligation & request Sam[illegible] may be able to accompany them Engagements this Morning

Very truly Yrs

Jno. R. Ingersoll

Saturday 15 June

Mr Patterson

Treasury Department
June 15. 1844.

Sir,

Your communication accompanying the account of A. S. Benezet was duly received. Concurring with you in the opinion that the salary which was due to Mr. Benezet when he was dismissed from the Mint should be paid as the charges against him were not sustained. If there any fund now applicable it can be properly paid? The whole appropriation for salaries for 1844 was drawn by the Treasurer. If there be a sufficient balance on hand you are authorised to pay to Mr. Benezet the amount due to him as stated in your letter.

The other charges made by him for payments made by him and for interest amounting to $69.37½ cents cannot be allowed.

I remain very Resp.y

C. Young
Sec. of the Treas. Ad. Interim.

F. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Phila.a

Navy Dept. June 17th 44.

Sir,

I am required authority from the Secretary of the Treasury to pay ~~you~~ the amount of ~~your~~ salary due to you when you left the Navy, viz. from the 1st of April 1840 to the 10th of May following, inclusive, being 39 days, and this at $3.30 for the grade of 91 days, corresponds to $128.57. If you will send duplicate bills and receipts, for this amount, it shall be paid.

The Secretary closes his letter by stating that "the other charges, for payments made by you, and for which, amounting to $69.31, cannot be allowed."

Your faithful Servant, &c.,
R. W. Patterson,
Paid.

To/
John S. Bowyer, Esq.

Mint, U. S.
June 17/46

Sir,

Shall be much obliged if you will issue your warrant, in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Six thousand eight hundred dollars, ~~viz~~ out of the appropriations for the current fiscal year, viz.

For Salaries & Officers Debts, — $ 4,800.
Wages of Workmen, — — — 2,000.
$ 6,800.

R. M. Patterson,
Dr

To
Alex. Dallas Bache, Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Ad interim.

Mark Head

Feb 18 / 46.

Dear Sir,

I have given to the proposal made in your letter of the 11th inst., the full and favorable consideration due to the subject itself, and to the circumstances under which it was presented, and I have felt a sincere desire to accede to your wishes. But I am sorry to say that my inquiries have led to the conclusion, that I could not do so, consistently with the interests of the institution committed to my charge. My reasons are given, at large, to the Secretary of the Treasury (a.d.c.) and they are such as, I am sure, must be satisfactory to yourself.

R. M. P.

Hon J. B. Steer, Esq.

Mint of the United States
June 18th, 1844.

Sir,

I have already acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., in which you mention that I would probably receive a proposal from Mr Charles Brackett ~~of~~ of Wisconsin, to supply the Mint with copper planchets, and you at the same time convey to me the very first sentiment of the President, that in ^the^ Contracts made for the United States Mint a preference should be given to United States Copper.

I have since received a letter from J.B. Jones Esqr of Washington City, who states that he is interested in the Wisconsin lands, and presents the terms on which ~~he~~ they propose that to furnish the Mint with planchets; namely at 48 cents per pound avoirdupois, of which one-half is to be paid in copper coins. — I have already stated to you that our Contract with Crocker, Brother & Co., of Taunton, Massachusetts, is 32 cents per lb, ~~here~~ the whole payable in copper coins;

In order to show the bearing of ~~the law~~ the new terms and the old, upon the interests of the Mint, I beg leave to lay before you the following statement:

During the last three years, there have been received and coined at the Mint 175,688 lbs. avoir. of copper planchets; for which there was paid, in copper coin, $56,220.16. The expenses of distribution, for the same period, were $910.03; and the actual net profits derived from the sale of the copper coins were $1b,453.83.

Now if 40 cents per lb. were paid for the planchets, the cost of 175,688 lbs. would be $70,275.20; and if to this we add the expense of distributing, $910.03, the total cost to the Mint would be $71,185.23.

But as ~~24 lbs of copper will~~ 1000 cents weigh 24 lbs., 175,688 lbs. ~~of copper~~ should produce, in copper coin, $73,203.33. So that the profits to the Mint, on these operations in the coinage, would be reduced from $1b,453.83 to $2,018.10.

But even this ~~reduces~~ the planchets ~~to~~ be purchased in copper coin

During the last 3 years, there have been received and coined at the Mint 175,688 lbs avoir. of copper planchets.

The expenses of distribution for the same period have amounted to $910.03.

The net profits derived from the sale of the said planchets are $1b,453.83

At 40 cents per lb for copper planchets the cost of 175,688 lbs would be $70,275.20
To which add expenses $910.03
Total cost $71,185.23

Reckoning 24 lbs to $100,
175,688 lbs would produce in copper coin $73203.33
The profits on this amount would be $2,018.10,
providing the planchets were purchased with copper coin.

If cash payments are required in part or for the whole, ~~& that extent~~ the amount of sales will be greatly diminished and the expenses of distribution will be materially increased, so that it is fair to conclude under these circumstances, that no profits would result from the purchase of copper at 40 cts per lb

From
Treasurer's Office
June 11 / 44.

Filed with letter to Sec.
of Treasury of
June 18. 1844.

But in our present arrangement, the whole of the copper coins paid for the planchets are distributed by the Contractors & their agents, and thus the amount of distribution is increased, and the expenses, so far, may much diminished. If, according to the proposal of Mr. Jones, one half only of the cost of the planchets were paid in copper coins, even the above estimated profit, of which is but $672.70 in the year, would fail, and the only operation which seems, in my opinion, to relieve the expenses would cease to be available.

If however, for the sake of encouraging the Mint. Bureau, and having coins of United States copper, there might still be a disposition to make this sacrifice, it could not be done in the coming fiscal year, because, in making out my estimates for the expenses of the Mint, the expected profits from the copper coinage were intended, and if they were to be now abandoned, the appropriations would not be sufficient.

I feel myself constrained, therefore, to

decline the proposal which has been made by the Jones.

I must add that an Interval, for several years, seemed any probable prospect, but that the whole manufacture of our Coin is obtained from Europe, chiefly from the French Mint, from which we receive a part of our Coin, and from Germany which obtains from the Mines of the United States, of which the produce is gradually increasing, though not yet, I presume, but a small part of the consumption, used for manufacturing in this Country."

I am

Sir

Your obt. Servt.

R. M. P.

To

M.c Clintock Young, Esq.

Sec. of Treasury

Ad interim.

Washington

Jan. 18. 1834.

Albany Nov. 18th 1846.

Gentlemen,

I have duly received your letter of the 13th inst, and thank you for the information given as to the terms from which you obtain your Copper. ~~C~~ A proposition has been made to me for supplying the Penitentiary with Copperas from the Ind. mines, and it is strongly urged on the ground that we should thus be encouraging American industry, and circulating American capital. If I thought that with these objects in view I should be justified in offering more favorable terms than those under which you have been supplying us. Let me, then, inquire of you, in the event you could obtain enough of the Copperas from U.S. Mines to furnish us with the materials which we need; and, if so, on what terms you could supply us.

Per Favor of Mr. Jenkins for your instructions as to the shipment for your last invoice, and for your receipted bill, in

Please

order that this transaction may be closed before he presents his quarterly account to the Department, at the end of the present month.

R. W. P.

Sec.

To
Messrs. Crocker, Burr & Co.
Taunton, Mass.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

19 June 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive One Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esq.r

Mint of the U. States,
June 20th, 1844.

Sir,

I am much pleased to learn that the missing bar of silver had been found by you. It is still somewhat extraordinary that the weight of the whole invoice, as found at New York, should have been such as to require the missing bar to make it out.

I send the enclosed memorandum in compliance with your request.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant
R. M. Patterson
Director.

To Thos. G. Cary, Esq.
Boston.

Copy

Memorandum of Gold Bullion sent to the Bank of Cape Fear, to be remitted to the Mint at Philadelphia, for Coinage

No	From whom rec'd	Weight		Value	Amt. coin'd	
		dwt	gr	100 cts	Dolls	cts
5	Jas. M. Smith	210	8	1.—	210	33
6	J. R. Tiler	155	23	90	140	73
7	W. F. McKesson	345	17	86		
8	do.	255	15	86	517	14
9	do.	601		84	504	
10	do.	486		86	418	
12	do.	632		86	543	
13	do.	278		82		
14	do.	410		82	564	
15	do.	184		85	156	
16	J. H. Forney	140		80	112	
17	do.	242		81½	197	
18	W. F. McKesson	180		81	145	
19	J. H. Forney	646		78	504	
20	Dillard & Love	117		92	107	

Taunton June 21. 1814

Alex. Patterson Esq.
Director. U.S. Mints
Philada.

Yours is received from
of the 15th inst. & at hand, the notice you
remarks in reference to usual American coppers
for making the planchets—

In replying to your inquiries we have now to
say that we will make & furnish you
with the planchets you may need, made from
Copper from U.S. Mines. at the same price &
on the same terms that we have
heretofore— although it may cause some
inconvenience, & ab times subjections to addit.
-ional expense—

Annexed we hand two Bills of planchets
receipted— the amount of which we will
thank you to remit us heretofore, in cash,
to Messrs A. & J. Williams, and Everett & Battelle

Newark, in about equal amounts — I obliged

Yours Very Respectfully
Jacob Bro[illegible]

[illegible]

Wm. Saltus Esq
U. S. Marshal
Philadelphia

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mint of the United States,
Phil. June 21. 1814.

Dear Sir,

I send you herewith a bill of lading of the Keg of cents applied for in your letters of the 7th & 15th inst., and for which you draft has been duly received & negotiated,

Very respectfully,

R. M. P.

Dr.

Israel Hoge, Esq., P. Ma.
Zanesville, Ohio.

New York 23d June 1841

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Philada

Dear Sir

Herewith I enclose you receipt of Hamilton & Sons for a small Package of Gold sent by Express for a watch a very unfortunate Lady has it is of A log of your kindness to have it sent for me as soon as possible the proceeds by same express

Remaining Dear Sir
Yours Respectfully
Jo Dominguez





HARNDEN & CO'S

BOSTON, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, HAVRE, ANTWERP,

—AND—

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, ALBANY, TROY, AND BUFFALO

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" EMERSON & CO. . . . . PARIS AND HAVRE.
. . . . . ANTWERP.
SAMUEL HAIGHT, Esq., American Consul, ... ST. JOHN, N. B.
Messrs. J. & J. G. WOODWARD, ... HALIFAX, N. S.
Hon. J. LEANDER STARR, ... HAVANA.
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" HARNDEN & CO., No. 8 Court Street, ... CHARLESTON, S. C.
ALEXANDER BLACK, Esq. . . . . .

Bills of Exchange may be had at Boston Office, on England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Antwerp, from £3 to £100. Collections of Drafts, Notes, and Bills, and Purchases of Goods made as above.

MARKS AND NUMBERS.

R M Paterson
President
U S Mint
Phila

FREIGHT, $

No.

NEW YORK, June 22 1844

Received of G Domingos
One Pkge said to contain gold dust

Numbered and marked as in the margin, which we promise to forward by our Express to Phila *and deliver to* U S Mint *or Agent, (loss by fire and perils of the seas excepted.)*

☞ N. B. All parcels must be marked "Harnden & Co's Express." Harnden and Co. or their Agent, will constantly accompany, and have the exclusive care and custody of their Package Car, and will be responsible for the Goods carried in or destined for it. The New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, and the Rail-road Corporations assume no liability therefor.

For HARNDEN & Co.

L Duncan

Private,

Shirley Sept 22 / 80

Dear Sir,

The newspapers have announced the appointment to office in the Mail, which can be impossible, that they would not give the announcement, if I had not heard that the individual named had strongly claimed the support of the President & promised to give them the position in question. This I cannot believe, and yet I am so far alarmed by the rumour, that, I must beg you to use the friendship you have for me, to make the possibility that it may have true foundation, I must ask you promptly to interpose with the President to prevent such an act which would be a source of great regret to his real friends, and would be an injury to the state.

The fact of these advanced charges in the appointment removal, from the Headquarters of the state, of Captain Isaac Peck, a gallant officer of the late war, and a most exact, attentive, and unexceptionable officer in his present station, - and the appointment, in his place, of

Mr. Isaac Wallace, formerly a workman in the Mint, and afterwards a tavern-keeper in the same position he was an industrious and faithful hand, in the table or other time and popular host; but I can assure you that he has not the education or the training which would make him a suitable superintendent of the extensive and complicated business of our Assay department.

The second appointment is however much more alarming. We assent to the appointment of an officer who seems made for his important station, — an Assayer, Mr. Jacob Eckfeldt. Of all the places in the Mint, this is the place that should be touched with the greatest caution. Against the skilful, scientific, and most accurate officer, I know that no objection can be urged with truth. The brandy-drinker and rake or crime, punished by him and his colleagues, shows that he has not confined his researches to the mere mechanical routine of his laboratory. His own high rank as an Assayer and Metallurgist is ~~acknowledged in Europe as well known to men~~ of business and men of science, and gives confidence in the reports and decisions which come from our Mint. As an individual, he is chilly unexceptionable; living a quiet, retiring life, he divides his whole time between his laboratory, his church, and his family. The gentleman who has been announced as his successor, I am acquainted with also; and as he is reported he met with in my walks, you, the Hon. ~~me~~, will see the force of the inference that his ~~own~~ correspondent here, ~~has made himself known~~ as a man of science. Some hard sayings objections urged against him, but I will not repeat them, for I know ~~neither of~~ the falsity of his private character, nor his scientific pretentions.

I have the most abiding confidence in the determination of the President ~~to do~~ to do that which is right, and I pray you therefore to use your influence to prevent him from yielding to his ~~private~~ judgment to the misrepresentations of false friends, & to take a step which he must not feel, I am sure, after made to regret.

Very respectfully, your friend,
R. M. P.

Hon. Robert J. Walker

Washington June 23. 1844

Sir

I have read a copy of your letter to the Secretary of the Treasury ad interim, and am satisfied that the Mint could not, without a considerable sacrifice, coin the native copper on the terms proposed by me. And inasmuch as my calculations of the expense of furnishing the planchets from the American copper, would not justify, or rather induce me, to contract at a less price than 40 cts, I have no disposition to change my bid— and I have declined joining Mr Bracken in a proposition to furnish the metal on different terms.

Very Respectfully

J. R. Jones

R. M. Patterson Esq.

Mint of the United States
June 26th 1844.

Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. in which you state, in reply to mine of the 18th. "that you will make and furnish us with the planchets we may need, made from Copper of the United States Mines, at the same price and on the same terms as heretofore."

The President has himself communicated to me his desire, that for the encouragement of our own mines, and the credit of circulating Copper of our own Country, I should, if practicable, procure for the Mint, planchets of United States Copper. I therefore gladly take advantage of your offer, and have to request that the Copper furnished by you to the Mint, hereafter, be from the Mines in the United States.

The following paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers lately;

"It is stated that counterfeit pennies, worth sixty two cents per hundred, are made by the thousand, in Attleborough, Mass. They may be detected by comparison with the genuine coin. Half the cents in circulation are the Massachusetts issue."

Can you explain to me the origin of this rumor?

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant.
C. M. I.?

J.
Messrs. Crocker, Brothers & Co
Taunton, Mass.

No. 6. To the U.S.

Rome 26th 1864.

Sir,

I Being desirous of complying with the wishes of the President, also, for the encouragement of our own mines, and the credit of circulating copper of our own country, I thereof of practicable purchase for the Mint, Planchets of United States Copper, — I wrote, on the 18th instant, to Messrs. Crocker Bros. & Co. of Taunton, Mass, who have for several years supplied us with all our planchets, to know whether they could comply with this condition, and on about terms. — I have received from them the following answer, under date of the 21st inst.

"In reply to your inquiries, we have now to say, that we will make and furnish you with the planchets you may need, made from copper of the United States Mines, at the same price and on the same terms that we have heretofore; although it may cause some inconvenience, and at time subject us to additional expense."

I have gladly taken advantage

of this office, and I have given instructions
to Messrs. Crocker & Brother, Nov. Court Ho
Plan which furnished by them to the Mint,
shall be transformed, shall be made for
Coppers of the Mines of the United States.

I am respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson
Director

M. Clinton Young Esq
Secretary of the Treasury
ad interim.

Mint of the United States,
Treasurer's Office June 29th 1840.

Sir,

I herewith forward you the quarterly Statement ending this day as a Depositary of the public money.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt.
(Signed) Dan Rogers.
Dep.

To
Wm. Selden Esq.
Treasurer of the U.S.
Washgtn.

Philadelphia May 3 1844

Office of Atty of U States

Sir

The Solicitor of the Treasury, by his letter to me of the 24th ult., deems it proper that some part of the defalcation in the accounts of Gov. Finlay, late Treasurer of the Mint, accrued between the period of his appointment and the 3d March 1831; for which he and Sureties under the first Bond are liable, now of abstracts by the Treasurers Clerk, Mr Boneyet.

He therefore requests that the Books of the Mint be carefully examined with a view to the ascertainment of the fact.

You will oblige me, Thompson, by instituting this examination that I may report to him the result of it.

I have the honor to be

Very truly Your obt Svt

H. D. Wallace

To

Robt M Patterson Esqr

Director of the Mint of U.S.

Mint U. S.
May 3 / 46.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning, asking that an investigation be made at the Mint for the purpose of ascertaining the amount in the defalcation in the accounts of Gov. Findlay, which occurred between the 28th of October 1838 and the 31st of March 1841.

In this purpose, Adl. Edelman informs me that the safe of certain papers now in your hands will be necessary, and he calls upon you with this note ~~for the~~ in order to procure them. I hope that you will be able to spare them.

R. M. Patterson
Director

Col.

Wm. M. Watts, Esq.
U. S. District Attorney.

Mint of the U. S.
May 4. 1841.

Dear Sir,

I send enclosed the Memorandum of your deposite of gold dust made on the 1st inst.

You mention that your friend in South America complains of the difference they expect between the value allowed for their deposites at the London Mint & at this Mint, I am quite confident that the same gold cannot produce a greater amount to the depositor at one of these Mints than at the other. We give the whole value, without charge for the labor of coinage, (except when refining is necessary;) and no Mint could do more. Gold dust always loses on Melting; but it is only the actual loss that is deducted, & this must be done by all Mints.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully
Your ob't
R. M. T.

Jo. Dominguez.

Mint of the United States
May 26th, 1834

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you on the part of the Solicitor of the Treasury request, that the books of the Mint may be examined, for the purpose of ascertaining what part of the defalcation in the accounts of the late Treasurer, Gen. Findlay, occurred between the period of his appointment, and the 3d of March 1831.

I have accordingly caused the examination to be made, and I now report to you the result.

Gen. Findlay entered upon the duties of his office on the 28th of October 1830; and from that time to the 3d of March 1831, (the period in question,) the amount of sales of Coppers was $8,975. The moneys deposited, on the same account, in the same period, was $8,035. So that the deposites fell short

of the receipts $940, and that a defalcation, to this amount, would seem to be indicated. But this conclusion is materially affected by extending the research somewhat further.

From the 3d to the 31st of March 1831, the amount of sales was $2,730, and that of the moneys deposited $3,273.40: thereby an excess of deposits of $543.40, which sum, at least, must have been from the $940 belonging to the sales before the 3d of March. The whole deficit, then, that can be imputed to the Jackson as occurring in his office transactions anterior to the 3d of March, is $396.60.

But again, inasmuch as of the $3273.40 deposited between the 3d and the 31st of March $543.40 must have been for moneys received before that period, what evidence is there that this deposite did not include the whole of those moneys? Is it not, on the contrary, more reasonable to conclude that this was really the fact, and that the undeposited balance, $396.60 belonged to the receipts between the 3d and the 31st of March?

Sales of Copper Coins
from Oct. 28. 1830 to March 3. 1831
$ 8,975.—

Moneys deposited
from Oct. 28/30 to March 3/31
$ 8,035.—
deficiency 940.—

from 3d to 31st March 1831.
$ 2,730.—
Excess of deps. 543.40

from 3d to 31st March 1831
$ 3,273.40
Excess

May 4. 1824.

R. McP.
Dr.

Prof
Henry M. Wallis, Esq.
U. S. Dist. Atty

Sir

Agreeable to request of
Edward Elliot by whom
I am to say that Harrison
Die sinkers are in Phila
below Chesnut the price
of the Die is as near as
I can recollect about
$12.50 ill health prevents
me from making
further enquiry having
been confined to my
bed for the last three
weeks

Yours &c
Thos Ryley

Dft R Patterson
Philada

may 8th
1844

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office
May 7th. 1844.

Sir,

Your accounts of Bullion purchased for Coinage, for the 4th. quarter of 1843, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $319.414.88 stated to be due from you to the U. States.

Gold Bullion	Oz.	4285.297.	$ 79.726.35
Silver Bullion	"	40.859.080	47.545.01
Gold Coinage			76.715.64
Silver Coinage			115.424.88
			$ 319.414.88

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Svt.
W. M. Gouldey
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq.
Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia

San José de Mayo 15. May 1844.

United States. Mint

Philadelphia

Pursuant to Instructions & Regulations from this Office dated San José 1 June 1842 You will receive herewith 2 Boxes Silver Coined agreeably to the Act of 9th Jan. 1837 Gross Contents as marked on the Covers

Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

Note by Dr. Patterson — I find that the 932 oz. here mentioned as coined agreeably to the Act of 9th Jan. 1837, which corresponds to 849.48 oz. Troy. The weight found at the Mint was 850 oz. May 16th/44.

Dr. R. M. Patterson

A. S. Mintz

Dear Doctor,

Mr. Porter Porter is a candidate for a place in Mr. Peale's Museum shop. He is about to become connected by marriage with a young friend of mine, and has claims on us scarcely more meritorious. I pray you, say a good word for him with Peale and oblige to account of

Yrs always

S. K. Cobb

14 May 18

Dr. Patterson

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office
May 16th. 1844

Sir,

Your accounts of Copper Coinage,
for the 1st. quarter of 1844, have been adjusted
at the Treasury, and a balance of $ 4287.53
stated to be due from you to the U. States.

Very Respectfull.
Your Obt. Svt.

J. W. Culbertson
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office
May 17th 1844

Sir.

Your account of Ordinary Expenses, for the 1st quarter of 1844. have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $11.006.75 stated to be due from you to the U. States.

Balance per your accounts	$ 10.761.80
Add, Warrant No. 20, suspended and returned for bill of particulars	247.55
	$ 11.009.35
Deduct, Short addition of Abstract of Wages of Laborers for January – Samuel Derrickson appears to have been paid $2.60 extra	2.60
	$ 11.006.75

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Svt.

J. W. Cuddy
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia

Copy -

To Hon McCulloch,
Comptroller U. S. Treasury

Mint of U. States,
Richd Va May 18. 1864 -

Sir,

In compliance with instructions in your letter of 17 Inst. I enclose the bills of particulars for Blacksmith No 20. in favor of Deming & Co for 21 M. 55 - suspended -

I be pleased to give further instructions relative to "short addition 2.60 ℔ in abstract of Wages for January", as I can find no charge of extra pay to said Deceased, nor was he entitled to any, his Wages being for 26 days at ℔1.80 per day 46.80 ℔ -

Very respectfully,
Your obt Svt
(Signed) D. Read,
Treasurer

Navy Dept.
May 20th 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will cause your warrant, in favor of the Treasurer of the Navy, for Three thousand dollars, ($3,000,00,) out of the appropriation for the Current year, to pay the Wages of Workmen.

I. P. Jones

To
McClintock Young, Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Ad interim.

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office
May 21st. 1844.

Sir,

As it appears from your letter of the 18th. instant, that the sum of $2.60 was improperly credited to you, in your accounts of Ordinary Expenses, for the 1st. quarter of 1844, as an error in the addition of the Abstract of Wages of Laborers, for the month of January - the fact being that Samuel Derrickson was paid only $46.80, instead of $49.40, charged to him in the Abstract - I have to state that the said sum of $2.60 will be debited to you, in the Treasury adjustment of your accounts, for the 2d. quarter of 1844.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Svt.

W. M'Culloch
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esqr.
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Duplicate

Shawmut Bank
Boston May 21. 1841

Isaac Roach Esq
Treas. of the Mint
Phil.a

Sir

With this you will receive Thirty six hundred & nineteen ounces & 15 pennyweights of Silver coin for recoinage into dimes & half dimes, half each: also Six hundred & ninety seven pennyweights of gold coin for recoinage into half eagles. Please make mem.o on the receipt when the new coin will be ready.

Your Ob.t Sv.t
T. Brown
Cash

Shawmut Bank

Boston May 21. 1844

Isaac Roach Esq.

Treas.r of the Mint

Phil.a

Sir

With this you will receive Thirty six hundred & nineteen ounces and 15 pennyweights of Silver coin for recoinage into dimes & half dimes, half each: also Six hundred & ninety Seven pennyweights of Gold coin for recoinage into half eagles. Please make memo. on the receipts when the new coin will be ready.

Your Obt. Svt.

T. Brown

Cash

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 22 - 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive one Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esq

Sir

Treasury Department
May 22. 1844 -

A proposal has been made to the Department to furnish American copper for the use of the Mint.

Will you have the goodness to state the price at which copper is purchased by the Mint and also the quantity consumed annually - and to add such remarks as you may deem necessary -

I remain respectfully
Yr. E. Young
Sec. of the Treas.y
Ad Interim -

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad.a

Michigan Sut Comp
Detroit May 23. 1844

Sir.

Upon Application to me by Charles
Wm Le Comte of York $100.— for
which please forward Duplicate Receipt. The
Land Office cannot receive from you the Purchase
upon the Lake reserved Warrants now it
appears.

Yours &c

[illegible]

Comr.

Jesse J. Mercer
Philadelphia

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office.
May 27th 1844.

Sir,

Your accounts of Bullion purchased for Coinage, for the 1st quarter of 1844 - have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $ 244,461.38 Stated to be due to the U. States.

Coiner,	Gold Bullion	Oz:	5032.73	$ 93.632.19
Melter & Refiner	do		1752.638	32.607.14
do	Silver Bullion		15573.39	15.121.65
Coiner	do		40138.868	47.056.14
Treasurer	Gold Coinage			962.23
do	Silver Coinage			52.082.03
				$ 244.461.38

Very Respectfully
Your Ob! Sv!
W. M. Ewell
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States.
May 27, 1841.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 22d inst., I have the honor to state, that the copper furnished to the Mint for Coinage is, as required by law, "in planchets, fit for sending at once into the hands of the Chief Coiner;" — that the price given by us for these planchets is 32 cents per lb. Avoir-dupois, ~~payable in Copper Coin~~ furnished in kegs, delivered at the Mint, and ~~paid for~~ payable in Copper Coin; — that the average annual weight of the planchets used, in the last five years, has been 57,602 lbs. Avoir.; — and ~~the average~~ consequently the annual cost $18,432.64.

We have, for several years, procured all our planchets, from the house of Crocker, Brothers, & Co., at Taunton, Massachusetts. This house, it may be proper to state to you, is under express obligation * not to sell

with the copper coin received by them in pay
ment, at a less price, in other moneys, than
their nominal value.

If the persons who have made proposals
to the Department "to furnish American
Copper for the use of the Mint," can offer
more favorable terms, I shall be glad
to enter into negotiations with them.

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
A. J. Dallas

To
Alexander Young, Esq.
Secretary of the Senate
Ad interim

Mint of the U. States,
May 28th, 1814.

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to say that the Silver Ore sent by you are not of the kind which will enable us to receive them at the Mint. I had supposed them to be what the Mineralogists call Hand-Specimens, which might have been taken for our Cabinet; but they are most of them large, and one of them very large, & therefore could not be received as Specimens.

The Silver bars & the plate-pans are in less quantity than we usually receive on deposite, & 100 ounces being our limited Minimum; but if you desire it, we will ascertain their value & give you their amount.

The box is in the Treasurer's hands, subject to your order.

R. M. P.

D.

Col. Capt. Thos. Hayes.

Mount Hope

May 28, 1844.

Gentlemen,

You will please to send us five
tons of Cut Blankets, upon the
same terms as heretofore.

If you have not the whole quantity
ready, I will thank you to send what
you have on hand, as our stock is
reduced very low.

R. W. Taunton &

Messrs. Beebe, Bros., & Co.
Taunton, Mass.

Bulfinch Cor & Bank
Meadville 5 mo. 29. 1844

Director of U. S. Mint
Philadelphia.

Sir.

I have sent you by "Express" this day, a Box containing $1050.— in Silver to be exchanged for quarter Dimes & half Dimes, to wit:—

Quarters	500.—
Dimes	1400.
½ Dimes	130.—

Very respectfully

Th. B White.

Cash.

Dept of the United States
May 29, 1832.

Sir,

I was sorry to find, from the letter of the Secretary of Treasury, which you showed to me yesterday, that he had not seen the force of the last paragraph of my communication to you, of the 4th inst, relative to the question as to what part of the depredation in the accounts of the late Treasurer, Swartwout, may have occurred between the period of his appointment and the 4th of March 1831. On again referring to that paragraph, I find that my views are not clearly explained, and I beg therefore that you will permit me again to state the case as it presents itself to my mind.

My view of the case then is this.

From the 25th of Oct. 1830, when Gen. Lindsay entered upon office, to the 3rd of March 1831 when his official bond could be available for subsequent transactions

received by him

the amount for sales of copper, was $8,975.
This money it was his duty, (by himself or by his Clerk,) to deposite in Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. only up to the time in question, he had deposited $8,035.

But it was not the practice of the Treasurer to make the deposites immediately upon the receipt of the moneys; and the question is, whether the balance of $940 was not subsequently deposited.

Now from the 31 to the 31st of March the amount of sales was $2,730, and that of the moneys deposited was $3,270.40; showing at the end of the quarter a ~~surplus~~ deficit of deposites of $396.60.

How is it not reasonable to infer, and would not a jury decide, that the deposite of $3,270.40 included the $940 deposited on the 31st of March, and that the $396.60 which remained undeposited at the close of the quarter consisted of the moneys last received, — that is to say of a part of the $2,730 worth of cents sold after the 31st of March? If so, a suit under the first bond could not, as it seems to me, be sustained.

But another circumstance in this day presented itself to my attention which has a new and important bearing upon this question.

In the Bullion Journal, under date of Sept. 30, 1840, there is the following entry.

"It appears by Treasury Warrant, No 158, that instead of the Department furnishing funds to meet the expenses of distributing copper cents, for the 4th quarter 1830, and 1st quarter 1831, the Treasurer of the Mint was instructed to pay himself out of the Copper Use. This has been done. Consequently Copper Coinage is now entitled to a credit for that amount."

$671.28

It appears that that although all this credit was not duly entered on the books at the time, the use of the ~~copper~~ money received for copper, to pay expenses of distribution, was authorised by the Department, and must necessarily have been employed, or other funds were not furnished.

A letter to me, from the Post Master of the Treasury, dated June 8, 1840, contains the following passage.

"It appears on examination of the Letter sent of Wm. Findlay's Accounts for Expenses

4/

of distribution of Copper Coin, that they stand on the Treasury Books as follows:

"Expenses of distribution from ~~1st~~ 1st Oct 1830 & 31 March 1831, including Commissions on $11,827, at 1 pct. — — 518.60

"From 1st April & 30th June 1831 including Commissions of $5430.68, at 1 pct, 152.68

"Ten Warrants issued for these sums; but in 2d quarter of 1835, the whole amount was paid by Warrant No. 1580;— the former Warrants supposed to have been burnt, when the Treasury Building was destroyed."

"From the foregoing statement it is evident that the Copper Coinage account is entitled to credit for amount of Warrant No. 1580, — $671.28, drawn on that account, to pay the expenses of distribution of Copper Coin from 1st Oct 1830, & 30 June 1831. The warrants which had been drawn to pay these expenses having been destroyed."

It appears then that for the three quarters named, the ~~for the~~ money received for copper coinage was used to pay for the expenses of this distribution, and that this was not authorized by the Department, and the account balanced by a warrant for the amount drawn on the Copper Coinage account.

5

Now I see from the Book containing the Statements of the "Expenses attending the distribution of Copper Coin", that, during the last quarter of 1830 and the 1st of 1831, (including the whole period of Gov. Findlay's first term,) the expenses of distributing, (exclusive of Commission,) amounted to $400.32 pc.

This amount more than covers the ~~def~~ apparent deficit in the deposites at the end of first quarter of 1831, viz. $396.60.

It would appear, then, that no defalcation in Gov. Findlay's Copper accounts had occurred up to this time; and none is charged during this period, in any other account.

R. M. P.

&c &c

To
Henry M. Watts, Esq.
U. S. District Attorney, &c.
~~Philadelphia~~

Secretaries

I have received Mr Charles Adams
letter of the 30th ult. and am much
pleased to learn that he is willing
to be employed in the service of
the United States. I have instructed
Mr Adams to proceed to Berlin
as soon as possible, and to assume his
duties as Secretary of Legation there.

I am, Sir,
Your obt. Servt.
John Quincy Adams.

Hon. R. M. Walsh, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Hunt

Aug. 1. 1824.

Articles of Agreement
made this 10th day of
July, 1811.

This Indenture made this Second day of December
in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Eleven between the United States of America,
the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts,
and the Essential Officers of the Navy which the Parties
hereto do severally execute and affix to these Presents.

The Parties to the 3d Sect. of the 6th Art. of the Articles
of War in order to determine, in their Operation,

The Judgments to be made of Captures
Prizes in the United States

The Judgments to be made at the Navy
Yard in the Port of Boston.

The Judge of these Courts, shall be commissioned during good Behaviour, and shall receive for his Services, a Salary of ~~[illegible]~~ Dollars per Annum, to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States;

The price is 30 cts. per lb., if paid in gold or silver at their counter.

The price is 32 cts. per lb., if paid in copper coin.

The blankets are made of copper from mines in the United States.

The blankets are made at the works of Crocker, Brothers & Co., at Taunton, Massachusetts.

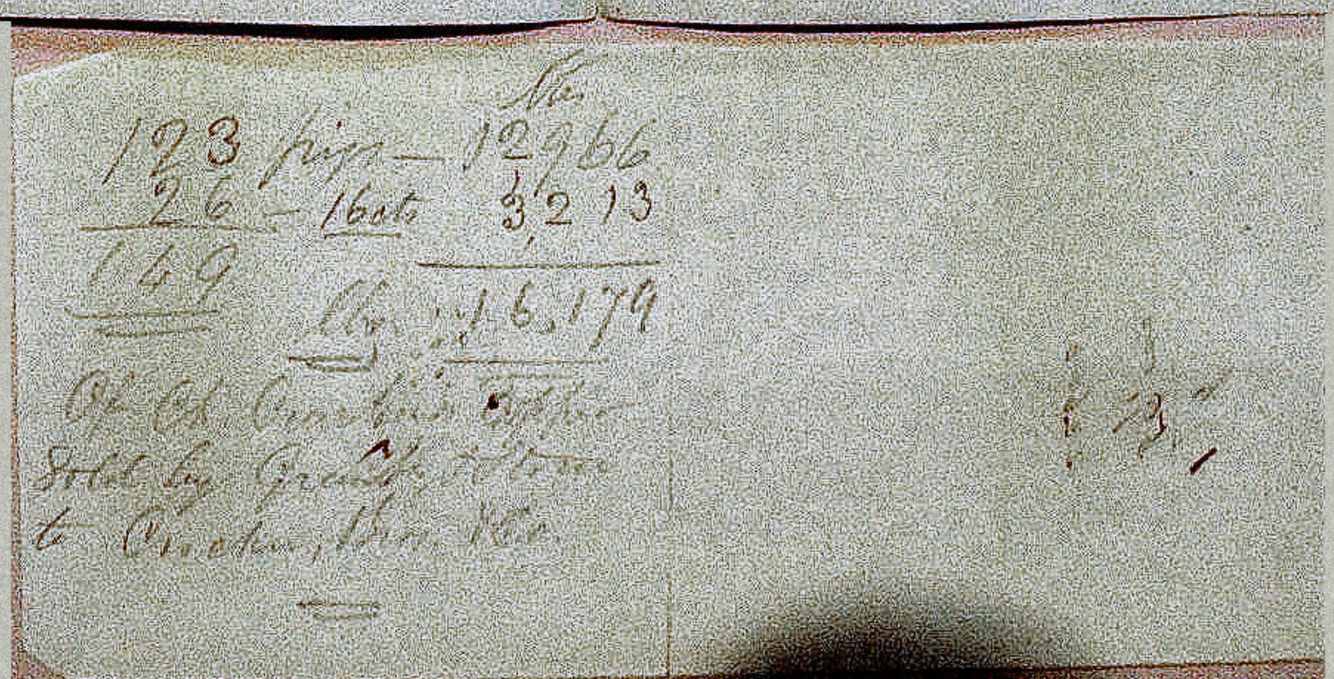
It appears, then, that when the payments are made in the same manner, the price asked by Mr. Bracken is 1 3/4 cents per lb, or nearly 6 per cent, more than is paid ~~by the Taunton Agents~~ for them from the Taunton works. But it is the condition which attends payment in copper coins that is by far the most advantageous to the client, and this condition is declined by Mr. Bracken.

~~There could therefore be but one reason that to justify cause~~

There could therefore but one motive remaining that could possibly justify me in making a contract with Mr. Bracken, and it is that which you have suggested in your letter of the 11th inst.; namely "the grave certainty of encouraging the working of our own copper mines, by contracting with the miners themselves for the necessary supplies of copper for coinage"; because "one who is a worker of our own mines can have no motive for substituting foreign copper in place of American."

It will be observed, however, that, in both cases, the ~~X~~ copper is to be furnished from New England factories, in part of which foreign, as well as American, State copper, is largely employed. We have, therefore, still therefore upon the security of the manufacturer as our only assurance that we are supplied with the kind of copper which he has pledged himself to furnish.

Under these circumstances, I have felt it to be my duty to decline the proposals made by Mr. Bracken; and



Mount Vernon Aug 15 1814.

Gen Harrison,

I have put to sea the Lord Nelson
Ten Sail of the Line stationed off, before the
Seven Stars at Sandy Hook, and Lieutenant
the most decided Confidence that they
the Management of Captain Gross Affairs
in the Mediterranean. He may thus be
to Send five Sail as Soon as they can
be spared, as ~~we must~~ be resolutely
to Privateering.

While you do this the Force to in-
Sure this Station you are to
to obtain your Instructions from Mr. Crafts
If it ~~be~~ necessary that ~~the~~ you
to be at the Head of your Line the
Means of Communicating with the Enemy
against the Seas the Officer according
to Rank on Shore.

P. M. L.

Wm. Crafts, Secy. &c.
Washington, City

Mint U.S. Aug. 2, 1844.

Gentlemen!

I write to urge an early reply to the request made of you in my letter of yesterday that you would inform me of the sources from which you are able to obtain your supplies of U.S. Copper; & that you would likewise have a sufficient amount can be obtained to enable you to comply with your engagement to use that Copper alone in the manufacture of our Planchets.

Desire you also to inform me what is the lowest price, Snaphance gold & Silver Planchets, which you would be willing to furnish us with.

Yr. Mo. St.

Jo.

To/
Messrs. Crocker, Brown & Co.,
Boston,
Mass.

Merchants Hotel
August 2d 1844

To
Robt M. Patterson
Director of the Mint

Sir

By the advice
of some friends in this City, who think that it would
be advantageous to persons in depositing the Copper Coinage
of Wisconsin, if it was known that the Mint was
supplied with Native Copper from the Mines of
Lake Superior I have therefore concluded to pro-
pose to you to furnish the Mint with Blanks
for Coin for the year at the rate at which they are now
furnished by Crocker Brothers & Co of Taunton Mass.
That is at 32 86 per Pound Payable in Copper
Coin at Par Cents Payable in gold or silver
the quantity required by you each year to be
not less than 150 000 Pounds nor not exceeding
350 000 Pounds

Very Respectfully
Yr obt Servt
Chas Bacon

P.S. As I am desirous of leaving the City tomorrow
morning I would be obliged to you for a
prompt reply to this proposal

C. B

City of the United States.
City Hall, 1844.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning, in which you state a serious grievance for removing the Coal sheet with Carbon steam sheets.

Yesterday I gave an order for the removal of the Coal sheet to Messrs. Crocker Bros, & Co.; and accompanied the request with a request for information of the time at which you desired the Coal sheet to be removed by your servants. I have to regret that I am not able to give you the information asked for.

In the future I shall be happy to give you the information you require, but I must request that the time which you fix for the removal of the Coal sheet may be such as will not interfere with the business of the Corporation.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

they have the Right for a term of years;
2d that they set minimum and maximum
limits to amount of the Fines &c.

P.M.R.

To
Chas. Brackett, Esq.

Taunton Aug. 28. 1814.

R. W. Patterson Esq.
Director U. S. Mint.

Dear Sir.

I have in receipt of your favor of the 1st inst. & hasten to reply thereto.

Immediately on your requesting that the Blanchets should be made from Coin from M. D. Nimes, we took measures to procure the Copper for the purpose. & purchased about 5 Tons, mined & smelted by Mr Chas. Bracken, for Yellow Metal we believe, which proved to be of a inferior & spurious quality. So much adulterated with Iron & other substances that we were obliged to return it to the merchant, Messrs Chandler Howard & Co Boston, of whom we purchased it.

Owing to this disappointment

we have no blankets now a hand, nor American Cotton yarn which to make them at this moment, but we are now negotiating with another Quarter in the same region for a supply — We have ascertained that a small proportion of supply is to be obtained from an inferior, & that of a quality much superior to the South American —

Under these circumstances, we will make for you if you wish us to do so, five or ten Bags like those heretofore furnished & as soon as we can obtain American Cotton we will manufacture the blankets for that assigned —

Awaiting your reply

We remain

Very Respectfully

Yours

Beach Bro. & Co

August 4th
21. Sunday

My dear Sir -

Mr Burton, for whose
talents & integrity I have a
high & sincere
esteem, has requested of me
to write to you & Mr Estes, upon
subject, who is also to make
application to You for the
place of Doorkeeper in the
Mint about made vacant by
the death of Mr Shuckett.
Mr Burton thinks much
highly of Mr Estes talents for
this particular office, and as
from an early & intimate
in the United States who
an affection of personal

Merchants' Bank,
Philadelphia Aug. 5. 1841.

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

I have this day forwarded by Adams & Co's express, 2 boxes each containing $1.000 foreign Silver, which we wish to have received into dimes & half dimes, say $1.200 dimes & $800 half dimes. Please acknowledge the receipt of this & the 2 boxes, and when received forward by Express. —

Resp.t Yours,

W. L. Knight
Cash.r

1 Box Containing 1075 five franc pieces = 999.75
Scrip .25 = 1.000.

1 Box containing 1000 Mexican & other foreign dollars = 1.000.
$2.000.

both sealed and directed to U. States Mint. Phila.a

Half dimes = 800.
Dimes = 1.200 $2000.

(Copy.) Rec? Aug. 10th, by "Hale & Co's Private Mail".

To/ R. M. Patterson,
Director of the Mint,

"New York, August 6. 1844"

Sir,

Sometime in May last, I submitted to the President, through the Actg. Secretary of the Treasury, a proposition to supply the Mint with native copper from the Mines of Wisconsin, for the copper coinage of the government. This proposition was favorably received by the President, and was by his direction forwarded to you. In reply, you go on to state the average amount of copper coined for the previous three years, the rate which it cost per pound, kinds of fragment, &c., and then remark, if I will satisfy you on more favorable terms, you would be happy to entertain a proposition from me. Believing it to be the wish of the President that, if I could furnish the Mint with Native Copper on the same terms as you were being supplied with the foreign article, that of our American Manufacturer, ought to have the preference, I therefore caused a copy of your letter to the Actg Secretary of the Treasury to be laid before him, and through the Treasury Department you were advised as to what was the wishes and opinions of the President on the subject. After being so advised, and without having had a proposition from me, I was perfectly astonished on being informed by Hon. Mr. Young, the Actg Secretary of the Treasury, that you had entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Crocker, Perkins, & Co. of Taunton, Mass., the same who had heretofore been supplying the Mint with Sheathing of foreign Copper, to furnish the same hereafter of American Copper, with the remark that you were happy in thus being able to carry out the wishes of the President on this subject. There was much false relation at that time, amongst those who were familiar with your course in this matter as to the reasons which actuated you in evading the wishes of the President, whose only object was to

encourage the Native Mines & Smelters of an article so absolutely necessary for National defence. Some were of the opinion that it was your wish to come to a rupture with the President, counsel him to remove you, and as you thought there would be no chance of his re-election, that you would have the sympathy of his successor, as one who fell a victim to his integrity, in protecting the interests of the institution intrusted to his care from the inroads of a partizan of Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Bibb having accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury, his attention was called to this subject and you were officially advised that it was the interest and policy of the government, and also its wish to encourage the American Mines & Smelters of Copper, and not the Second hand Manufacturers who might import on you a foreign article in the Blankets furnished by them. Under these instructions my brother-in-law, Mr. J. B. Jones made you a proposition in my name to supply the Mint with blankets to be made of Wolcottsville Copper at 31½ cents per pound, being one fourth of a Cent less than you had heretofore been paying for the foreign article. You acknowledge the receipt of this proposal on the 16th of July, and say that it may be necessary for you to have a personal interview with me. It is now evident to me that this hint at a personal interview, was a feeler thrown out by you to ascertain my whereabouts, if you had discovered that I had returned to Wolcottsville, then, for the purpose of procrastinating the negotiation with me, and continuing the Blanket monopoly in the hands of your Taunton friends, no negotiation could have been carried on without my returning from the West for that purpose. I however was still in the vicinity, & repaired to Philadelphia, and made you a proposition conforming to that of Mr. Jones. You rejected it. I made you a second, offering to supply you on the same terms as you were being supplied by Crocker, Brothers & Co., and requesting a prompt reply. You immediately acknowledge the receipt of it, and informs me that, while negotiating with me under the instructions of the Secretary, "you had given an order to the "Messrs. Crockers for a supply of blankets, at the same time "you had you had made a request of them for information essentially "connected with the decision which you are called upon to make "regarding the terms now offered by me, with expressions of regret "that you cannot give the prompt reply to my proposal which I desire?

Your course touching my first proposal, Regarded at the time as a direct insult to the President, and your conduct while negotiating with me, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, I consider insulting & contemptuous towards that gentleman. Whatever course they may see proper to pursue towards you will not prevent me from resenting your trifling with myself, and I shall consider it my duty to expose what I am convinced are the personal and pecuniary motives by which you have been actuated. The reasons which have convinced me that in this matter you were subserving another interest than that of the institution intrusted to your charge, I shall not hesitate to give you, because the fact cannot be altered, therefore I care not about your knowing them. They are these: Mr. Crocker, one of the gentlemen you have chosen to grant an annuity to patronize and continue in a monopoly which he has so long enjoyed, was in Philadelphia a few days before my arrival there. He stated to a gentleman that I had been making attempts at Washington to procure the contract for supplying the Mint with blankets of American copper, but that I should not succeed! What authority had Mr. Crocker for making such a declaration? It would seem however that from your rejection of my first proposition, and your postponing it to an indefinite time my friend, that he had some information for his assertion. Before my interview

with you, I mentioned that to a friend who knew my business at Philadelphia, he remarked that "he had no doubt from his knowledge of your want of moral honesty, of which he had been a victim, that there was an understanding between you and Crocker, and that if I sealed a second with you, I must bid higher than him"!!! Such language and words on accompanying the responsible station that you fill startled and astonished me, at the same time it placed me on the look out, and when at our first interview, I informed you that, there was but two furnaces in the United States making coffins, that the Pierce Coffin Co. had a contract with one of them (Hardee & Co.) for all the moulds, & that it was impossible for the Mess. Crockers to comply with any engagement to supply the Mint with blankets made of American coffins, you then proposed to become the factor for the Mess. Crockers, and offered to furnish of me my big coffins to enable them to comply with their engagements. - This proposition from you, to purchase my coffins and thereby enhance and secure to the Mess Crockers the blanket monopoly, coupled in my mind that, in contemplating the wishes of the President and the intentions of the Secretary of the Treasury, you were actuated by other motives than the political bearing it might have on you hereafter or the best interests of the institution under your control.

I am &c. &c.

(Signed) Charles Bracken.

Mint U. S.
Aug. 6. 1844.

Gentlemen,

I rec'd. yesterday your letter of the 2d, & have to thank you for the promptness & frankness with which you have answered my inquiries as to your means of procuring U. S. Coppers.

Under the circumstances, I find myself obliged to take the responsibility of ordering 5 tons of planchets of any Steel Coppers as you can furnish. I await your answer to my letter of the 2d, to determine whether your payment shall be made in Coppers, or other money.

Yr. M. & O.
Obt.

Jos. Mer. Brooks, Esq. &c.,
Lancaster,
Mass.

Distribution of Coupon Coin. July 18. to August 18/64.

Date	Nos	To whom sent & Address	Where sent	Amt	Expenses & Distribution & Paid
1864					
August	131	Philadelphia Bank	Chest. St.	$100	Postage .50
24	132	W. Smith, Cashier of		100	
"	133	the Bank of the Metropolis	Chest. D.C.	100	Postage .50
"	134	Public Washington D.C.		100	Express 2.25
30	135	Lynn, Mechanics Bank	Mass.	100	" .50
					Postage .20
31	136	Penna Bank	Bayta St.	100	Express 2.00
"	113	Danes Penna	" "	110	"
					Postage 1.10
					" .50
Sept 2	137	A. D. Smith	Newark Va.	100	Express 1.50
					" .50
" 5	138	Jacob Neely	Brooke Va.	100	Express 2.50
					Postage .50
				910.	23.96
				933.96	
				965.55	
				23.96	
				$941.59	

Silver 850
Note 10
Coin 107.25
957.25

31.70 Cash in Chest.
961.25

941.95

21
4.63
16.83
84
101.83

961.25

Princeton Aug 8th 1874

My Dear Sir

Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance Mr Hon Mr Shaw of Massachusetts. He has brought me a letter to Princeton and before returning to the north intends spending a few days in Phila. He will be much interested in the processes at the Mint and I beg leave to recommend him & your attention as a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman with much respect

Yours Truly

Joseph Henry

Dr R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint &c &c

Dear Sir,

Here's a precious bit o' writin' from friend Bracken. It came a few minutes after you left the Dept, and having a serious aspect, I opened it. — Isn't it rich? It is well that the daily details of business are occasionally spiced with amusement.

Seriously, the fellow is as insolent as the Pope's Legate, and so conscientious withal that he "feels it to be his duty to expose" the your "want of moral honesty". So your character for integrity is to be the point of attack. Shame on him to select so weak a place!

I think your correspondence is at an end with this. Wisconsin Copper-head.

Very truly yours,
Geo. F. Comings,
Aug. 10. '64.

Lt. H. M. Watson,

P.S. In his solicitude for the honor of the Treasury Department, Mr. B. forgets the interests of the P.O. dept, for his letter comes by the "Independent Mail."

Bank of Pittsburgh aug. 10th 1841

Dear Sir

Mess.rs Roy Livingston have transferred to the Bank the Certificate specified to them on the 30th Ult, and I have retained in my possession for you and at the same time Draw Check for the Amount

Yours very respectfully
John Ph. Penn

To Thos Bakewell

Robt Patterson Esq
Director Mint
Philad.

M #146.
100

Wintes & Schaffer,
Dayton,
Ohio.

Sent to
Wood & Clark.
Market above 3d st.

Rec'd Philad. Augt. 12. 1899 from
the Fireman of the Mail, One Keg Copper
Coins discharge as above / Orders in Person /
Wood & Clark

New York 12th August 1844

R. M. Patterson Esqr
Director of the U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Sir!

Enclosed we beg leave to hand you Bill of Lading for H & C One sealed Bag containing old Silver Coin Valued $ 520.— shipped by Messrs Hagstoz & Bramer of New Orleans on board the Bark "Sarah Ann" for your port, subject to our order. On arrival of this safe you will please attend to the receipt of the money, have it coined and place the Net Proceeds at our disposal under advice.

We remain

Sir

respectfully
Your obedt Servts
Meyer Strauss

B/L

H & C

Shipped in good Order and well conditioned by Hagedorn & Cramer
on board the Brig Sarah Hazard Bagley Master
now lying in this Port and bound for Philadelphia

One Sealed Bag containing the Silver Coin
value Five Hundred Seventy Dollars

being marked and numbered as in the Margin and to be delivered in the like good
Order and Condition at the said Port of Philadelphia
all and every Dangers and Accidents of the Seas and of Navigation of what nature
or kind soever excepted unto Order
or assigns he or they paying Freight for the same

One Hogs Do Ct

In Witness whereof the Master of the said Ship
hath signed four Bills of Lading all of this Tenor and Date one of which being
accomplished the others to stand void. Dated the 28th day of May 1794.

One Bag Says to Contain Specie
Contents & quantity unknown
Sarah Bagley

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Aug. 13. 1844

Sir,

I take the liberty of laying before you a copy of the whole correspondence regarding the employment of copper from the Mines of the U. States, for the manufacture of planchets used in the coinage at the Mint. It will fully explain the course which I have taken in this matter, the motives by which I have been influenced. The desire of the President & the Department that U.S. Copper should be used in the Mint coinage was distinctly communicated to me, & I cheerfully determined to conform to it; but I also well knew that it was expected of me, in effecting this purpose, to make such arrangements as should be most for the interest of the government, without regard to the conferring of Federal favors. Upon this occasion you will see that I have acted throughout.

Permit me now, to call your attention to the present state of this business.

After the decision which I gave upon Mr. Bradley's proposal on the 31st of July, and which I communicated to you the next day, (not the reasons which led me to it,

I supposed that all negotiation with him was at an end; and as the Mint was in want of planchets, I gave an order for a supply to the Taunton House. (Letter No. 24.) In doing so, however, I especially required that the planchets should be "manufactured of copper from mines in the United States"; and I asked them to "inform me from what sources they were able to obtain their supplies of U.S. Copper, as it was important for me to be able to show that they had the means of complying with their engagement to use this Copper exclusively in making our planchets." — On the 5th inst. their answer (No. 28) was received; and it appeared that, for reasons which they mention, they were not able to supply my order, for the U.S. Copper. Under these circumstances, I reduced the order to half the amount, but I felt under the necessity of procuring this, — because the Mint was in immediate need of the planchets, and because no other house could probably furnish them in time, since it would be necessary to prepare new machinery for the purpose. This order, therefore, was not at all incompatible with a new arrangement with other persons.

In the interval between sending the letter (No. 24) with my first order, and receiving an answer to it, a new proposal was made to me by Mr. Bracken, on which I deferred acting until I could get the information asked as to the ability of the Messrs. Crockers to obtain U.S. Copper; for this ability formed an essential element in the selection which I was called upon to make between the Boston & the Taunton Manufacturers. The answer received on the 5th inst. was favorable to the views of Mr. Bracken. I accordingly made inquiry for him, & found that he had left the city, but could not learn whither he had gone. I waited therefore to hear from him in order to renew our negotiation.

I did hear from him on the 10th inst., & I regret to say that his letter was in the highest degree vindictive, insulting & slanderous. He ascribed to me for my course in this matter, motives equally absurd & dishonorable; gave a view of the transactions wholly inconsistent with the facts as shown by my correspondence; & made accusations without a particle of proof or foundation. I cannot, unless officially called upon, condescend to defend myself from such an assault; but if any insinuations or accusations against me are laid before you, which you may think worthy of notice, I ask as an act of justice that you will give me an opportunity of presenting the explanations which they may require.

I also ask that you will do me the favor of laying the inclosed correspondence before the President. He has been

pleased to take an active interest in the prosecution
to use U.S. Capsules exclusively in the Mint coinage,
and I am confident he will see, that in seeking
to obtain this object on terms, the most favorable
to the Public, I have conformed my conduct to his and
wishes which I presumed what I believed to be my
important duty as an Officer of the Government.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant
(Sign'd) R. M. Patterson

To Hon. Geo. M. Bibb,
Sec. of Treasury.

A.

Mint, 13 1844.
Sir, Sec. of Treasury.

(Filed with letter of Aug. 13. '44.)

Letters relating to the Bracken Correspondence.

1844.

May 24, 1844. From Sec. of Treasury
" 27 " To Do.
June 10 " From Do.
" 10 " To Crocker, Bro. & Co.
" 11 " To Sec. of Treas.
" 11 " From J. B. Jones, Esq.
" 11 " To Crocker, Bro. & Co.
" 12 " To J. B. Jones
" 15 " From Crocker, B. & Co.
" 18 " To Sec. of T.
" 18 " To J. B. Jones
" 18 " To Crocker, B. & Co.
" 24 " From Do.
" 26 " To Do.
" 26 " To McJones, Sec. adv.
" 26 " From J. B. Jones
July 15 " From Sec. of Treas.
" 16 " From J. B. Jones
" 16 " To J. B. Jones
" 16 " To Sec. of Treas.
" 17 " To Ch. Bracken
" 17 " From Dr. J. R. Polk.
" 20 " To Ch. Bracken.
" 29 (Note.) Ch. Bracken
Aug. 1 To Crocker, Bro. & Co.

Aug. 2 From Ch. Bracken
" 2 To Do.
" 2 To Crocker, B. & Co.
" 5 From Do.
" 6 To Do.
" 6 From J. L. Crocker - visit
" 12 To Crocker, Bro. & Co.
" 10 From Ch. Bracken
" 13 To Sec. of Treas.

[illegible] Mr. Bowdoin
[illegible] Mr. Thaxter [illegible] Mr. Bowdoin
[illegible] United States. — On the same
day [illegible] No. 16, I communicated to this country
[illegible] Mr. Jay. — By the inclosed
[illegible] you will perceive that Mr. Bowdoin
[illegible] Mr. Adams, made it, before receiving the letter
[illegible] the ordering upon the subject
[illegible] to it the communication from the Count
[illegible] —

Another packet, which I received on the
[illegible] letter from Mr. Bowdoin (No 17), dated
the 15th of July, and received on the 16th of
the last of the Month, says — "Mr. Bowdoin
being at present in Boston you will please
direct your answer to him at that place
at the close of any packet." (No 18)
Mr. Bowdoin, informs Mr. Bowdoin "that he
particularly desires to hear that no hostile
intentions." Mr. Bowdoin adds Mr. Bowdoin
says "It is now evident to him that Britain
has a fixed intention to use further threats
and to recommend vigorous measures," and he
then proceeds to observe on my motives,
which he supposes induced Congress to
give Mr. Bowdoin, that Power which always has
[illegible] Mr. Adams, and [illegible] a letter which

To be
in Jefferson
State, as near
and do not forget

the usual day, (the 20th)
be printed
a pleasant afternoon.

Again I am accused of giving an order
to Mr. Brackett for a supply of flannels, which
respectfully & not [illegible] I never
under the circumstances from which he writes.

The gentleman has Mr. Brackett's
proposals was made at personal interview with
the Board. Mr Brackett accepted them on the
21st of July, and, on the same day, I
him a memorandum [illegible] my objections in
writing. On the following day, [illegible]
further that we could agree, and left before
the reason in which my objections were fully
stated. Many and till then, I the impression
having as I thought existed ever, I that
I gave an order to the Lackey Company
which I for a supply of flannels, the
which was stated in proposals and in that order
I inserted the condition that they be delivered
factory at Jefferson prior to the 15th of
September. I did not, therefore, [illegible]
which Mr. Brackett [illegible]
respectfully, with Mr. Brackett and Mr. Lackey
in which I first suggested to Mr. Brackett

received. Neither would such an order
have been incompatible with an engagement with
for a supply of flannels from the Harpers
Ferry which by Mr. Brackett; for as they
would then be obliged to make further
deliveries for this new manufacture, they
could not [illegible] and as we had the three
days of flannels after they could not be
possibly taken from [illegible] in time, with
what we should with my needed.

[illegible] remainder of Mr. Brackett's
[illegible]

It is difficult for me to state of the
remainder of Mr. Brackett's letter. If I do
not misread him, I can see, to refer to the
accusation of an anonymous, & not indeed,
an imaginary slanderer; but there is another
[illegible] by the writer himself which [illegible]
me with an [illegible]. He says that I [illegible]
not to become the factor of Mr. Brackett, and
[illegible] to purchase of him his flannels. I
[illegible] to comply with these suggestions. I
[illegible] kindly and unsolicited [illegible]
[illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible]
or the former, only [illegible]

Abstract of Sales, 13th July.

Dear Sir,

The Comptroller with the request made in your letter of the 11th inst., the Amount of Silver designated in the Abstract Receipt transmitted to you the 9th inst. has been substituted in lieu of an equal Amount of Gold.

The Gold included in the Sales specified is also at your command. The Gold deposited from the Silver disposed.

The Amounts are, Silver £ 5429.3.7
Gold 3043.2.7

H. W. P.

Geo. Harrison, Esq.
Sub. Treasury,
City.

Paxton Aug. 14. 1834.

Wm. Pattison Esq.
Director U.S. Mint.
Dear Sir.

Your favor of the 12th inst. is Received. We are now at work preparing our addition for tinning Blanchets, which we shall have ready as soon as practicable, & will send them forward a part at a time as they are finished.

Since our S. L. C. had an interview with you in Phila, we have purchased about 11.000 lbs. American Copper of Messrs. Stockton & Scott, Newyork, which they "certify as having been melted from American Ore & shipped to them from Galena Illinois."

We have also the offer of some Copper from Messrs. Chandler Howard & Co

Boston, being the same we returned
to them ~~from~~ it having been refined &
put into good shape - so that we can
engage to supply you with 5 or 10
tons made from the aforesaid Cotton -
Awaiting your further instructions.

We remain

Yours. Very Respectfully

Crocker Bro. & Co

Appropriations for the Current fiscal Year -

Wages of Workmen — $2,000 -

Augt. 19. 1844 —

Mint of the United States,
August 19, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will cause your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two thousand dollars, out of the Appropriations for the Current fiscal year, viz:

For Wages of Workmen, $2,000

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Dr.

To
Hon. George M. Bibb,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Bank of N. America
Aug 20th 1840

Dear Sir

Please send to W. O. Stringfellow Esqr Cashier, Cumberland, Maryland a Keg of Cents say $100 and oblige me for payment

Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Stockley Hasler

S. Roach Esqr
Treasurer U.S. Mint

P. Cake from Br ak to hunter 26
day 2n Ju 1866

H. M. Pattison Esqr
Indian Mid Mink Plow
Dear Sir I send you herewith a Let
of Exchange Pattison sent you by Mess Mc Kellar
& McRae for Collection on the Name of the
Branch of the Bank C.B. You will please
have all the Shackles, Handles M.B. Mortgage
& Mould Board shifted to Hunter to be ready
in One Day. The Balance you will please
have ready according to the Number &
Send me the Certificate by Mail
Very Respectfully
Your Ob. Servt
A.B. Shandly Cash

Account of Cotton Bales sent to the Ark Mint Phila
by W. F. McKeown Esqr. on the August 1849

No				Nett	
80	W. F. McKeown			458	
73	"	"	"	646	
55	"	"	"	1572	
3005	"	"	"	841	
47	"	"	"	924	
45	"	"	"	1497	
40	"	"	"	885	
48	"	"	"	487	15
62	"	"	"	266	
59	"	"	"	335	
56	"	"	"	458	12
57	"	"	"	403	12
58	"	"	"	475	
53	"	"	"	442	
61	"	"	"	595	
60	"	"	"	341	
41	"	"	"	185	
51	"	"	"	236	
52	"	"	"	351	
54	"	"	"	151	
43	"	"	"	187	12
44	"	"	"		
				12253	51
				04614	76

Account of Cotton Bales sent to Ark Mint
Phila by W. F. McKeown 20 Aug 1849

78	J. P. Allison	532
72	J. S. Carson	244 12
69	W. L. Pollard	572
38	J. P. Allman	135
78	J. Buchanan	451
50	John McDaniel	131
64	Bryan & Fisher	351
76	W. G. Evans	215
68	Do Do	163
70	W. L. Pollard	485
71	Do Do	445
39	W. W. Pollard	535
66	Jones & Pitts	104
63	J. Buchanan	187 66
42	Noah Taylor	252 12
45	Allen Fisher	154
46	W. G. Evans	224 14
77	A. Fisher	121
47	W. L. Pearce 115 - 35 - 80	235
80	W. W. Pollard Jr 260	571
81	W. W. Pollard Jr	534
		6708 44
		335.42 L

Palace August 4th 1814.

E. H. Pellew Esqr.

Victor of the Nereide Store,

Plymouth Dock.

Sir

I already recommended your Services to the Lords Comm.rs of the Admiralty, and expected to receive their Lordships Directions before this time, but as I have not, I think it necessary to inform you, that I have written to the Navy Board, to desire that you may be appointed to the Command of the Nereide, in the room of Capt.n Hillyar, who is to be removed to the Leander, in the room of Capt.n Talbot, who is to be removed to the Tenedos, in order that you may succeed to the Command of the Leander, as soon as she can be got ready for Sea, which I hope will be in a few days.

I received your Letter of the 29th ult.o, and shall be happy to hear that your Services may be rewarded by the Command of a Frigate, but as the System of remunerating Officers, and Men for the Captures they may make, is now under the consideration of Parliament, I think, it will be most desirable, that no Steps should be taken by you, or on your behalf, in the matter, until otherwise directed.

I am not aware of the Circumstances which may have induced you to make application for the

Washington
Dec. 21. 1844.

Sir

I am requested to write you, to direct your attention to an inquiry of this kind - namely whether any Jewish Inscriptions, or ancient coins, of Greek or Latin, are offered at your establishment or have been since the 23d of June. Upon this subject, I would thank you to communicate the information desired. If it should not happen to be in your power, to furnish any of those to Mr. Long [illegible] and Jarvis.

Yours
truly
Jas Alban

To the President of the
Mint
Philadelphia

Policy
No. 26093 } August 21st 1849.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF
The Insurance Company of North America.

R. M. Patterson

Ship Duc d'Orleans

From Ocracoke

To New York

On Coin 1000 Dollars.

Premium 1/2 per cent. .... $ 5.00

And Policy 1.00

Dollars 6.00

Received [illegible] Mch 2 [illegible]

[illegible]

[No. 24093]

BY THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE

Insurance Company of North America.

This Policy of Insurance witnesseth, THAT THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, BY THESE PRESENTS, DO CAUSE R. M. Patterson to be Insured in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, lost or not lost, at and from Havre to New York

upon Coins on board the Ship called the Duc d'Orleans whereof is Master for this present voyage or whosoever else shall be Master of said Vessel, or by whatever other name or names the said Vessel, or Master thereof shall be named or called

Beginning the adventure upon the said Vessel as aforesaid; and upon the Freight or Property, from and immediately following the loading of said property on board said vessel, and to continue during the voyage aforesaid on the vessel until she shall be arrived and moored at anchor twenty-four hours in safety, and on the freight and property, until the property shall be safely landed.

AND it shall be lawful for the said Vessel, in her voyage, to proceed and sail to, touch and stay at, any Ports or places, if thereunto obliged by stress of weather or other unavoidable accidents, without prejudice to this Insurance And in case of any loss or misfortune resulting from any peril insured against, the party insured engages for himself or themselves, his or their factors, servants and assigns, to use, labour, travel for and use all reasonable and proper means for the security, preservation, relief and recovery, of the property insured, or any part thereof; to the charges whereof, the said Company engages to contribute in proportion as the sum insured bears to the whole sum at risk; and the acts of the Assured or Assurers, or of their joint or respective Agents, in preserving, securing, or saving the property insured in case of danger or disaster, shall not be considered or held to be a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. The Company having been paid the consideration for this Insurance by the Assured, or his or their Assigns, at the rate of One half of One per Cent

TOUCHING the adventures and perils which the said Insurance Company are contented to bear and take upon them in this voyage; they are of the *Seas, Men of War, Fires Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Assailing Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart, and Counter Mart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes or People, of what Nation, condition or quality soever, Barratry of the Master*, and *Mariners*, (embezzlement and illicit trade excepted) and all other perils, losses or misfortunes, that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment or damage of the said vessel, freight or property, or any part thereof. PROVIDED, and it is expressly agreed, that the Insurers shall not be liable for damage or injury to goods by dampness, or by being spotted, discoloured or mouldy, unless the same be caused by actual contact of Sea water with the articles so damaged.

It is also agreed, that Bar, Bundle, Rod, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Wire of all kinds, Tin Plates, Steel, Madder, Sumac, Wickerware, and Willow manufactured or otherwise, Cheese, Salt, Grain of all kinds, Fruits, whether preserved or otherwise, dry Fish, Vegetables and Roots, Rags, hempen Yarn, Bags, cotton Bagging, and other articles used for cotton bagging, pleasure Carriages, household Furniture, musical Instruments, looking Glasses, Skins and Hides, and all articles perishable in their own nature, are warranted by the Assured free from average, unless it happen by stranding or collision and amount to twenty per cent on the whole aggregate value of such articles; Hemp, Leaf Tobacco, Tobacco Stems, Bread, Indian Meal, Matting and Cassia, (except in boxes,) free from average under fifteen per cent. on the whole aggregate value of such articles; Coffee in bags or bulk, Pepper in bags or bulk, Rice, Sugar, Flax and Flax-seed, free from average under seven per cent. on the whole aggregate value of such articles.

And in case of loss, such loss to be paid in thirty days after proof of loss, proof of interest, and adjustment exhibited to the Assurers; the amount of the premium, or the note given for the premium, if unpaid, and all sums due to the Company from the Assured, when such loss becomes due, being first deducted, and all sums coming due being first paid or secured to the satisfaction of the Assurers.—But no loss or average shall in any case be paid under five per cent. unless general.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is further agreed, that if the said Assured shall have made any other assurance upon the premises aforesaid prior in date to this Policy, then the said The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America shall be answerable only for so much of the amount as such prior insurance may be deficient towards fully covering the premises hereby insured, without any deduction for the insolvency of all or any of the Underwriters, and the said The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America shall return the premium upon so much of the sum by them insured as they shall be by such prior insurance exonerated from. And in case of any Insurance upon the said premises subsequent in date to this Policy, the said The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America shall nevertheless be answerable for the full extent of the sum by them subscribed hereto, without right to claim contribution from such subsequent Assurers, and shall accordingly be entitled to retain the Premium by them received, in the same manner as if no such subsequent Assurance had been made.

IT IS ALSO AGREED, that the vessel, freight, or property, be warranted by the Assured, free from any charge, damage, or loss which may arise in consequence of seizure or detention, for or on account of any illicit or prohibited trade, or any trade in articles contraband of war.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED, that in case a total loss shall be claimed for or on account of any damage or charge to the said vessel, the only basis for ascertaining her value, shall be her valuation in this Policy, and if not valued herein, then her actual value at the port to which she belonged at the time of the inception of this risk. And it is also agreed, that if the above named vessel, upon a regular survey, shall be declared unseaworthy, by reason of her being unsound or rotten, or incapable of prosecuting her voyage, on account of her being unsound or rotten, then the Assurers shall not be responsible on this Policy. And if the voyage aforesaid shall have been begun, and shall have terminated before the date of this Policy, then there shall be no return of premium on account of such termination of the voyage.

AND IT IS FURTHER AGREED, that one third shall be deducted from the cost of all repairs of injuries and losses on the vessel by the perils insured against, (except on anchors and copper) as a commutation for the average difference between new and old, the remains of all articles replaced, being considered as salvage, and accordingly deducted from the nett loss. And instead of deducting one-third from the cost of re-coppering, there shall be deducted two and a half per cent. of the nett cost of re-coppering, after deducting the value of the old copper and nails, for each and every month the copper shall have been on the vessel when the accident occurred, and if the copper shall have been on forty months or more, the cost of re-coppering shall be wholly excluded.

IT IS ALSO AGREED, that when the goods insured arrive at this port, no claim for loss or damage shall be allowed, unless the assured, or consignee, give notice to this Company of the same, within ten days after the landing, and also of any public sale intended to be made in consequence of such loss or damage, at least two days previous to such sale, and that the Company are not liable for loss or damage by wet or exposure on goods insured as on deck.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED, that in case of capture, or detention, the Assured shall not have the right to abandon therefor, unless proof is exhibited of condemnation, or of the continuance of the detention by capture or arrest for at least ninety days. That the assured shall not abandon in consequence of the port of destination being blockaded, but the vessel shall in such case, have the liberty to proceed to another port not blockaded, which shall be substituted for the Blockaded Port. And in case of capture or detention, the Assured renounce all claims against the Assurers for demurrage, seaman's wages and provisions.

IT IS ALSO AGREED, that in all cases of return premium for short property or over-insurance, ten per cent. of the return premium shall be retained by the insurers.

IT IS ALSO AGREED, that no assignment of this Policy shall be valid, unless the premium has been paid or the note given therefor is further secured by a previous endorsement of the person or persons for whose benefit said assignment is intended, and unless the consent of the Insurers be first obtained.

In witness whereof, The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America, have caused their common Seal to be affixed to these Presents, in Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

On One Case of Coins, valued at the Sum insured.
Loss if any payable to R. M. Patterson.
Dollars 1,000. @ ½ $5. } Dollars 6.
Policy 1. }

Jno. C. Davis President. Tho. Cuy

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

22 aug 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive one Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esq.

Washington August 23. 1804

Sir

I wrote you a day or two since concerning some foreign Coin, which is supposed might be forwarded to the Mint for coinage. I neglected calling to your attention to the fact, that it may have been melted into Bars, and presented in that form, any information you can furnish, will be thankfully received

By Yours

Respy

Saml Harrison

To the President of the Mint

Phila

Dr Patterson

Dear Sir

Mr Hall has called upon me to request my opinion of you for the office about to be made vacant by the death of Mr Forsyth.

He is one of our best Engineers, a diligent Businessman, and assures me that he is well acquainted with the Country of the Illinois.

I can vouch for his integrity, and amiable disposition.

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt

[illegible]

Indy 30th 1824.

Mint of the United States,
August 20 1844

Dear Sir,

We promised to inform you (if in our power) whether there is a difference between the Commercial or current florin of Austria, and the metallic florin.

For several years past I have maintained a correspondence with Mr. Schwarz, our very intelligent Consul at Vienna, and I have had some money dealings with him, on Mint account. In these transactions, the florin was rated at 48 to 49 cents, according to the rate of exchange through London. The silver florin is worth here about 48½ cents.

I must state, moreover, that in a letter of January 20, 1841, in which are enclosed some Specimens of Bank notes, and a Bank circular, he says — "Herewith is a circular, which appears every ten years, preceding the issue of new notes. Such paper is chiefly in circulation, which till now is the same value as silver." The words till now are underscored by him. The whole expression, as you will see, is German. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Since that date, I have bargained with him for a collection of ancient coins, for which the asking price was "2200 Austrian silver florins, say 1056 dollars." But in the invoice it is "2200 florins, c. m." that is current money. It would seem from this ~~that~~ that 'silver money' and 'current money' ~~are two distinct kinds, in the case.~~ are still convertible terms. That exchange makes the florin 48 cents.—

I shall probably have occasion to write to Mr. Schwarz soon, but could not be sure of hearing from him earlier than three months hence. I shall at any rate request of him more definite information. Between old paper and new paper, and coins, there may be some intricacy in the current money, which will require explanation.

I enclose the Circular, which may give you more satisfaction; from our very limited knowledge of German, we do not see that it reaches your inquiry.

Very respectfully
your faithful svt

Hon. Jos. M. Ingersoll

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, August 23. 1844.

Sir,

By the last Steamer from England, I have a Bill of Lading for a box of antique coins or medals, which was shipped at Hâvre on the 24th ult. upon the packet "Duchess of Orleans;" to sail that day for New York. I have also advices that it was directed to your care, by Mr. Leduard, late U. S. Chargé d' Affaires, who had the transmission of it in charge. As the package belongs to Government, I beg the favour of you to take charge thereof on its arrival, and have the goodness to forward it by one of the Express lines, or by a timely private opportunity. I shall of course be answerable for all charges.

I am very respectfully
Your faithful servt

Van Ness Esq.
Collector of the Port
of New York

Duplicate

Shawmut Bank.

Boston, August 2d 1844

Isaac Rouch Esq

Assay of the Mint

Phila.

Sir,

With this you will receive Three thousand Dollars in Silver coin for recoinage into half dimes. Please say on the receipt when the new coin will be ready.

Yours &c.

T. Dowse

Cash.

Shawmut Bank

Boston August 24. 1844

Isaac Roach Esq.

Cashier of the First

Philadelphia

Sir

With this you will receive Three thousand Dollars in Silver coin for exchange into bank notes. Please say on the receipt when the coin will be ready.

Yours &c.

F. L. Brown

Cash.

Bank-Check Sent to Lord to the Chinese Ambassador

Enclosure

Ten Chinese Officials sent to the United States for Education

" " " " 4 " 3 " 15 " For 4th Grade

" Male " " 1 " 15 " 16 " For 3rd Grade

20 " 3 " 31 "

The Bank Bond of Cabin Creek

Raleigh N.C. August 26th 1881

Dear Sir,

I send you some crude Gold in Bar
Coat & amalgam weighing Gross as Retail about
20 oz 7 dwts 10 grs. for which you will please send
the certificate to the U. S. Commissioner Custom
House Coin — with the enclosed letter & Simple
& fractional Currency for the Bag of coin
Amount as I am to settle with the Secretary
of the Treasury —

Very Respectfully
Yr. Obt. Servt.
E. Nolan
Cashier

Dr. P. McPherson
Director Mint
Philadelphia Pa

Cape May, Thursday Morn. Aug. 27th, 44.

Dear Doctor,

Storms & Friends assistance, shd. enclose the key of my drawers, which, in the all my precautions, I brought away in my pocket. The blank Mortgage for Mr. Tyler, of which I spoke to you, are in the Check-book in my closet next the fire-place. I hope to be back before the week ends; but as there is uncertainty about the boat, I may not be able to get off till Saturday.

The Beach is fine, & the bathing superfine. I took a dip last evening, & one this morning in the Surf; and already I begin to feel the good effect in a sharpened appetite, which, at the breakfast-bell is raging. Do it proceed to gratify.—

There are about fifty visitors here on the island, so that there is plenty to eat & room enough to breathe.

Yours respectfully & truly,
Geo. F. Olmsted.

D. R. M. Patterson.

Value of Invoice
of Copper Blankets
dated 27 Aug. 1764. £ 1,000 8 —
Deduct for short weight 1 Cwt 10 lb. — 55

£ 1,007.45

Aug. 29 Paid Thos. Francis Expenses &c.
for bill of the date. £ 26.89

New York draft 980.56

1007.45

Taunton Augst 27. 1814.

(Wm. Watterson Esq
Director
Mechs. Bank
Boston.

Annexed you find a
Bill of 15 Kegs Shamrock, $1008- forwarded
by W. Read Esq.
Please remit to me above, after
deducting the expence of transportation, in
a check on some Bank in Phila. unless
you can without inconvenience remit on
New York or Boston —

Yours &c.

Jno.

(Wm. Respectfully
Yours &c.
Jacob Ross & Co.

Mobile Ala., this 30th day

Gentlemen,

We have taken steps to comply with the
requirements in your letter of the 27th, here-
tofore acknowledged by us, and are informed
by Maj. Chas. Pinckard, Chief Engineer of
Mobile, Confederate States Army, that
Plans and Profile of Sheet Iron Gunboat,
to your order, for $ 950.55, will be ready
for delivery on the 15th prox., or sooner by the
first Mail Steamer.

Charge Amount to your Order $1000.00

Credit Same for Plans not required 49.55

950.45

Paid Mobile Transportation
Line, as per Bill enclosed 26.89

Draft on N.Y. 923.56

$ 950.45

Respectfully,
Your Most Obt. Servts.
P. DeW. Satterlee
& Co.

Messrs. Fox, Stone, & Co.
New York City.

Treasury of the United States
Treasurer's Office, July 1. 1804

Sir,

I herewith forward you the Quarterly account of the Treasurer of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 30th. inst. which I hope you will find to be correct.

Very respectfully
Your Ob. Servt.

Tobias Watkins

Tobias Watkins Esq.
1st. Auditor of the Treasury
Washington

(Copy)

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office Phila. July 1811.

Sir,

I forward you herewith, the Quarterly accounts of the Ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Mint, for the Second Quarter of the present year, which I hope you will find to be correct.

I am respectfully
Your most Obedt.
S Moore
Treasurer

To
Tully R. Rose, Esqr
First Auditor of the Treasury.

United States Mint

Philadelphia, July 1, 1844

Dr. to SIMON MUDGE, No. 246 Market Street,

Collector of TAXES for Middle Ward for 1844

	VALUATION.	UNIVERSITY, 1/2 cts. per $100	STATE, 90 cts. per $100.	CITY, 30 cts. per $100.	BUILDING.	CENTS.
1 Marble Building & Lot S. E. cor Chestnut St. 150 by 200 f. 2	$74,000	$181.00	148.00	148.00	$777.	00

Treasury Dept
First Audr's Office
July 11. 1844

Sir

I am Accounts of the Ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Mints for the 2d quarter of 1844 are received

Grace Roach
Treasurer
U. S. Mint
Philad.a

W. Anderson
Asst. Audr

Boston July 1. 1844.

Dr Peterson, Sir,

I have been requested by Mr Samuel H. Gilman of this city to enquire of the officers of the Mint in Philadelphia, if they use a drop-press in the process of coining their large coins — dimes for instance. Mr Gilman has invented & reduced to successful practice, a press of this description, in which any amount of weight may be used, & which the best artists of this city pronounce the nearest to any other. It can probably be made to stamp as many as thirty dollars per minute. It has already succeeded in stamping many medals; some of them large ones. When the machine is ordered, it is expected it can not descend to deface the first impression — nor can it descend until the work is ready for another descent. This last quality, however, is not supposed to be original, but the mode of doing so, is, & is said to be the only method free from objections & practically successful. Mr G. is now about taking out a patent, & is desirous of knowing whether or not there exists at the Mint a demand for such a machine. I will merely add that it is very nearly (in comparison with steam or other power) a self acting machine; the only additional act being a slight motion of a lever when the descent of the weight is required. An answer from yourself or some gentleman connected with the Mint, addressed to myself or Mr Gilman, Bromfield St, Boston, will be gratefully received

Very respectfully — John M. O'Brien
10 Court St. Boston.

Branch Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C. July 5. 1844—

Dear Sir,

I send you an order for Gold accompanying this for following funds.

from Chowan County N. Carolina

54 2 dwt. 11 grs.

2, 2 " 2 "

30 5 " 15 "

173. 19 dwt 15 grs.

11 " 3 " 15 "

8 " 9 " 12 "

from Bertie County N. Carolina

Silver Coin amounting to 233 14 dlls 18 grs.

" " " East " 12. 5. 15 "

" " " " 7 " 18 " 15—

which you will please have assayed & inform us the value of each parcel separately and if convenient to let us know the whole sum in question. Drafts & Bills Drafts I should be glad to have them shipped to the care of P. Dunbar Esq.r Cashier, Exchange Bk Petersburg Virginia and sign them to Petersburg.— if not convenient to you to have the shipping attended to as I have

el is not - Please check to see whether
to attend to this or not and oblige by having
me get the money or request him to write
me what his charge is & I will pay it -
I should be glad to hear from you on
the receipt of the book - and to be advised
when the money is disposed of - you can
send me the amount of charge written of
not I will send the certificate to
New York -

With much Respect
Yr. ob. Sert.
D. M. Reid
Cashier

Dr R. H. Patterson
Print. Physic
Philadelphia

$2.00 - in payment
for Library in Dr. Dewees work
to purchase -

Phil. Soc. 5 Mch.

Read the following to another Comp. the account of
Experiments & Observations on the Cast Iron, Wrought Iron & Steel
belonging to the Comp. by Mr. Telford, with Mr. Rennie's
Remarks thereon, & Mr. Telford was requested
to attend to such Experiments, and submit the Results
of them to the Committee of Engineering, &
a Report thereon to be made to the Society.

Read, from the Secretary, Copy of Letter from Mr. Telford
to the Secretary, dated Shrewsbury, 4th Inst. transmitting
an Account of Experiments on the Strength of Cast Iron
& Malleable Iron, which were ordered by the Society
to be tried by the Committee of Engineering, & Mr. Telford
requested to attend to the Results of the Experiments.
Mr. Telford was also requested to attend to the Results
of the Experiments on the Strength of Steel, & to report
thereon to the Society.

Read, Letter from Mr. Telford to the Secretary,
dated Shrewsbury, 5th Inst. transmitting Account of
Experiments on the Strength of Cast Iron, Malleable Iron
& Steel, & requesting the Opinion of the Society thereon.
Mr. Telford was also requested to attend to the Results
of the Experiments on the Strength of Steel, & to report
thereon to the Society.

Read, Letter from Mr. Telford to the Secretary,
dated Shrewsbury, 5th Inst. transmitting Account of
Experiments on the Strength of Cast Iron, Malleable Iron
& Steel, & requesting the Opinion of the Society thereon.

Pear Sir Pear July 9th 1844

R. M. Patterson Esq
Philadelphia

My Dear Sir

Herewith I enclose you another Receipt of Mr Hornaday Express for a Package of Gold to be Coined —

I would be obliged by your usual Promptness in having added thereto each Package —

Begging you to excuse this frequent trouble

I am —

Yours Respectfully

My Dear Sir —

Your Mo. Obt. Servt

Geo Dorrance Jr

Philadelphia, July 10 1844.

Mr United States Mint

Dr. to Charles Remington, Collector of City Taxes in Middle Ward, for 1844.

	RATES.	PERSONAL.	CITY—38 Cents.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cents.
Assessment	70000		266	40	266 40

Received Payment, ... Collector.

Office, No. 52 North Sixth Street.

To be left at the office every Saturday Afternoon

Department of the Treasury —
Washington, July 10. 1844.

Sir

Your letter of the 26th June has been received. The certainty of encouraging the working of our own Copper mines, counts in contracting with the miners for the necessary Supplies of Copper for coinage. I am not aware that it is possible to discriminate between planchets made of American pig Copper & those made of English or Spanish Copper: One who is a worker of our own mines can have no motive for substituting foreign Copper in place of American Copper. You will therefore best consult the national interest by giving to the miners of our own Country the preference, instead of Contracting with those who deal in imported Copper & in American copper.

With great respect
Yours &c
Geo: M. Dallas
Secretary of the Treasury

Prof. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

Dayton July 11. 1874.

Wm Patterson Esq.
Director U.S. Mint
Dear Sir.

We duly received
your favor of the 26th ult. & on
receipt we addressed a letter to
Messrs R. & W. Robinson, respectable Mer-
-chants of Buffalo &c, respecting
the paragraph in the newspapers you
allude to -

We cannot coincide with your
own previous opinion that there was
no truth in the statement, receiving
confirmation from the annexed letter.

Yours Respectfully
Geo. W. Peck
Geo. W. Peck & Co

Mr. Crocker, Post M.

Greeting

Athelstanford, July 11 1839

Sir,

Some of the Inhabitants around us
are desirous to know, that we do not know of any
Bank being made in Athelstanford, we can recommend
to the Paragraph which we have Noticed in the papers,
Mr. Black's Some Bank Cards in May from Blanks which
or Counterfeits of Jan but they do not represent
a Cent at all.

At the time of the Suspension of the Banks we
saw some Blanks which were Struck in Waterbury Conn
& represent a Cent with that Cards Not on but for
Tickets Put Millions for Reference That is the most
we Know about Counterfeiting Cents

Yours Respectfully

H. M. Rutherford

Mr. A. A. Crocker

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Washington City July 15th. 1844

Sir.

I am authorized and requested by Mr. Charles Bradbury, of Pittsburgh Territory, a citizen and smelter of copper ore, to propose, for him, to furnish copper planchets for the mint, by contract, for three years, at 31¼ cents per pound.

Mr. B. being at present in Boston, upon whom please direct any answer to him at that place.

Very & Respectfully
Yours
J J Bowers

R. M. Patterson Esqr
Director of the Mint

Office of the Marshal of
N. C. Dist, 1824.

Sir,

I have to request you will immediately make out
your Account with me. Enclosed, is the
Account of the Expenses which you have
charged, in your bills of expenditure, in the
Suit of Reed by this authority. So far as
the Items above is concerned, I am satis-
factory; but Some Rule, as you know, ma-
y other matters for Consideration. It
would be well, therefore, that we should
have a personal interview, and I wish
you to call here the first week after
your return. If you must pursue the necessary
steps for a personal interview.

Yours &c

Hon. B. Hunt, Esq.
Washington D. C.

Brackin, on whose behalf the Petitioner has been made.

I am directed, Sir, to inform you of the Petitioner of the Memorial given to Messrs. Brackin, Barthen & Co. to make restitution of Merchandize Plundered, and I am also to inform you that the Lords of the Treasury

Mr. Secretary Pitt,
Secretary of the Treasury.

House of the United States,
Thursday, July 1st, 1813.

Sir,

On a ballot which proceeded yesterday, from
Mr. Jones, Esq., of Washington, the State that he
had been appointed and appointed by you, to
be President, for you, & French Officer to command the
the attack, by land, for three years, at 31st cents
per month."

Of this Senate is to be found in Office Orders,
it is ordered by the 1st Jan. 1813. that an Assistant
Secretary, that of your Secretary Department in other
Public Office is to be 1st Jan. The first year-
ly, thereof, Remarked Letter is from a Mes-
sage, for use and to the Senate of Assignment
respectively.

Secondly, Secondly, that no person shall, for
the space which are more fully, the following
are debarred at the attack, the good reason
Cap., Surgeon, a Deputy Postmaster Assistant
to Surveyor Office in Camp, and that no charge
is made for the Cap. in the Town for Postage.

Thirdly; as the liability incurred by the obligors is altogether uncertain and incalculable, no contract can be made for any definite amount, but the pleasure must be supplied as ordered from time to time by the Directors, from time to time.

Lastly; in none of the arrangements heretofore made, either with the Indians or Americans, has the object borne the amount of such pecuniary orders; and I should not feel disposed to vary from this course, without strong reasons to ~~the~~ justify the change.

~~To sum the negotiations~~

~~I shall be glad to enter upon and carry out any arrangement which~~

We have which at present supplies our pleasure has engaged to make them, exclusively of Corps from the Mouth of the United States, but it is thought ~~by the~~ that a contract with a Mine and Smelter of Corps at Pittsburgh would contribute more directly and certainly to the encouragement of our own miners. In our further negotiations this circumstance shall be kept in view, and be made to

Sept. in your favor.

P. M. P.

Sir

Charles Bracken, Esq.

Mint of the United States.
July 17th. 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will issue your Warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two thousand, four hundred Dollars, out of the appropriations for the current fiscal year, viz.

For Wages of Workmen — — $2,000.
For Purchase of Gas, Coun, — — 400.
$2,400.

Very respectfully
Your faithful servant
(Signed) R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Thomas Ewing Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury

Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
July 17. 1844

Sir

Your Bullion a/c for the 2d quarter 1844
has been rec'd

Very Respectfully
Your obed't Serv't
W. Anderson

J. Roach
Treasurer of the Mint
Phila

The Clerk employed within are busy about the
settlement acknowledged by the W. of the Ordinary Expenses
of the Mint but as we do not at the time
Quarter of the Year are having been rec'd he have
retained any Vouchers accompanying the from the

Albert Gallatin
Aug. 15th 1826.

Dear Sir

I have taken a receipt and
memorandum for your deposite of gold
received on the 13th inst.

If you wish to return me the note
endorsed to the order of Edward Swaine
(one of our Clerks) I desire that I can
negotiate the exchange of your gold
for small silver coin, and shall
attend to it at your desire.

Yours

R. M. Patterson

Wm. W. Hunt, Esq
Cashr. &c &c

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

20 July 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive One Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esqr

Branch Bank of Cape Fear

Raleigh N.C. July 22nd 1840

Dear Sir

Enclosed I return you the Certificate for one Hundred & Thirty eight $\frac{20}{100}$ Dollars of Stock ordered to be Educated Georgiana as directed in yours and our Cashier would desire to see for your kindness in loaning it attended to for me

With much Respect

Yr Hum. Obdt Servt

D. W. Stone

Cashier

Dr. R. M. Patterson

Director Mint

Philadelphia

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

20 July 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive One Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

R. M. Patterson Esq

R. M. Patterson Esqr
Director U. States Mint

R. M. Patterson Esqr
Director of the U. States Mint

Sir, You are respectfully invited
to attend the funeral of the Christian
Gobrecht, from his late residence
No 220 Walnut St. on Friday
the 26th inst at 4 o'clock P.M.

It is the Intention with of
the family of the deceased
that the Officers and all who
are connected with the Mint
attend the funeral

Philad July 24. 1844

Memorandum of D. W. Stone's Deposite.

Net Amount of Deposite $2,357.40

Packed in Keg - Quarters $1,989.53
Dimes 200.00
Half dimes 150.00
$2,339.53

5% Int. Dep. on $2400 - Pd 15.00 ✓
Police 1.00 ✓
Keg. Dep. Coopage 12, Bags 75 1.37 ✓
Postage
50 ✓ $2,357.40

Expenses $17.87 : cash filland in box in Director's drawer
G. F. A.

Aug 26. 1844.

Policy
No. 218 — } — July 26th 184 4

The American Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

— George F Bunning —

— Geo. F. & Sanford —

From Portland

To Petersburg (Virginia)

On $2400 Dollars.

Premium 3/8 per cent. . . $ 15.00

And Policy 1 00

Dollars 16.00

Received Payment July 26th 1844

The above insured

Wm. S. Grafton

(No. 218—)

BY

The American Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

This Policy of Insurance witnesseth, That THE AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, BY THESE PRESENTS,

DO CAUSE George F. Denning

to be insured in the sum of Two thousand Four hundred Dollars,

lost or not lost, at and from Pulaski to Petersburg Va. Canal

upon Grave

the Sloop called the F. L. Goodhue

whereof is Master for this present voyage or whosoever else shall be Master of said Vessel, or by whatever other name or names the said Vessel or Master thereof shall be named or called:

BEGINNING the adventure upon the said Vessel as aforesaid; and upon the Freight or Property, from and immediately following the loading of said property on board said vessel, and to continue during the voyage as aforesaid on the vessel until she shall be arrived and moored at anchor twenty-four hours in safety, and on the freight and property, until the property shall be safely landed.

AND it shall be lawful for the said Vessel, in her voyage, to proceed and sail to, touch and stay at, any Ports or places, if thereunto obliged by stress of weather or other unavoidable accidents, without prejudice to this Insurance. And in case of any loss or misfortune resulting from any peril insured against, the party insured engages for himself or themselves, his or their factors, servants and assigns, to use, labour, travel for and use all reasonable and proper means for the security, preservation, relief and recovery of the property insured, or any part thereof; to the charges whereof, the said Company engages to contribute in proportion as the sum insured bears to the whole sum at risk; and the acts of the Assured or Assurers, or of their joint or respective Agents, in preserving, securing, or saving the property insured in case of danger or disaster, shall not be considered or held to be a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. The Company having been paid the consideration for this Insurance by the Assured, or his or their Assigns, at the rate of

Five Eighths per cent

TOUCHING the adventures and perils which the said Insurance Company are contented to bear and take upon them in this voyage, they are of the *Seas, Men of War, Fires, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Assailing Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart and Counter Mart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, or People, of what Nation, condition, or quality soever, Barratry of the Master, and Mariners*, (embezzlement and illicit trade excepted) and all other perils losses or misfortunes, that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment or damage of the said vessel, freight or property, or any part thereof. PROVIDED, and it is expressly agreed, that the Insurer shall not be liable for damage or injury to goods by dampness, or by being spotted, discoloured or mouldy, unless the same be caused by actual contact of Sea water with the articles so damaged.

It is also agreed that Bar, Bundle, Rod, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Wire of all kinds, Tin Plates, Steel, Madder, Sumac, Wickerware, and Willow manufactured or otherwise, Cheese, Salt, Grain of all kinds, Fruits, whether preserved or otherwise, dry Fish, Vegetables and Roots, Rags, Hempen Yarn, Bags, Cotton Bagging, and other articles used for cotton bagging, Pleasure Carriages, Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses, Skins and Hides, and all articles perishable in their own nature, are warranted by the Assured free from average, unless it happen by stranding or collision, and amount to twenty per cent. on the whole aggregate value of such articles; Hemp, Leaf Tobacco, Tobacco Stems, Bread, Indian Meal, Matting and Cassia, (except in boxes,) free from average under fifteen per cent. on the whole aggregate value of such articles; Coffee in bags or bulk, Pepper in bags or bulk, Rice, Sugar, Flax and Flaxseed free from average under seven per cent. on the whole aggregate value of such articles.

And in case of loss, such loss to be paid in thirty days after proof of loss, proof of interest, and adjustment exhibited to the Assurers; the amount of the premium, or the note given for the premium, if unpaid, and all sums due to the Company from the Assured, when such loss becomes due, being first deducted, and all sums coming due being first paid or secured to the satisfaction of the Assurers. But no loss or average shall in any case be paid under five per cent., unless general.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is further agreed, that if the said Assured shall have made any other assurance upon the premises aforesaid prior in date to this Policy, then the said The American Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall be answerable only for so much of the amount as such prior insurance may be deficient towards fully covering the premises hereby insured, without any deduction for the insolvency of all or any of the Underwriters, and the said The American Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall return the premium upon so much of the sum by them insured as they shall be by such prior insurance exonerated from. And in case of any Insurance upon the said premises subsequent in date to this Policy, the said The American Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall nevertheless be answerable for the full extent of the sum by them subscribed hereto, without right to claim contribution from such subsequent Assurers, and shall accordingly be entitled to retain the Premium by them received, in the same manner as if no such subsequent Assurance had been made.

IT IS ALSO AGREED, that the vessel, freight, or property, be warranted by the Assured, free from any charge, damage, or loss which may arise in consequence of seizure or detention, for or on account of any illicit or prohibited trade, or any trade in articles contraband of war.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED, that in case a total loss shall be claimed for on account of any damage or charge to the said vessel, the only basis for ascertaining her value, shall be her valuation in this Policy, and if NOT valued herein, then her actual value at the port to which she belonged at the time of the inception of this risk. And it is also agreed, that if the above named vessel, upon a regular survey, shall be declared unseaworthy, by reason of her being unsound or rotten, or incapable of prosecuting her voyage, on account of her being unsound or rotten, then the Assurers shall not be responsible on this Policy. And if the voyage aforesaid shall have been begun, and shall have terminated before the date of this Policy, then there shall be no return of premium on account of such termination of the voyage.

AND IT IS FURTHER AGREED, that one-third shall be deducted from the cost of all repairs of injuries and losses by the perils insured against, (except on anchors and copper) as a consideration for the average difference between new and old, the remains of all articles replaced, being considered as salvage, and accordingly deducted from the nett loss. And instead of deducting one-third from the cost of re-coppering, there shall be deducted two and a half per cent. of the nett cost of re-coppering, after deducting the value of the old copper and nails, for each and every month the copper shall have been on the vessel when the accident occurred, and if the copper shall have been on forty months or more, the cost of re-coppering shall be wholly excluded.

IT IS ALSO AGREED, that when the goods insured arrive at this port, no claim for loss or damage shall be allowed, unless the assured, or consignee, give notice to this Company of the same, within ten days after the landing, and also of any public sale intended to be made in consequence of such loss or damage, at least two days previous to such sale, and that the Company are not liable for loss or damage by wet or exposure on goods insured as on deck.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED, that in case of capture or detention, the Assured shall not have the right to abandon therefor, unless proof is exhibited of condemnation, or of the continuance of the detention by capture or arrest, for at least ninety days. That the assured shall not abandon in consequence of the port of destination being blockaded, but the vessel shall in such case, have the liberty to proceed to another port not blockaded, which shall be substituted for the Blockaded Port. And in case of capture or detention, the Assured renounces all claims against the Assurers for demurrage, seamen's wages and provisions.

IT IS ALSO AGREED, that in all cases of return premium for short property or over-insurance, ten per cent. of the return premium shall be retained by the insurers.

IT IS ALSO AGREED, that no assignment of this Policy shall be valid, unless the premium has been paid or the note given therefor is further secured by a previous endorsement of the person or persons for whose benefit said assignment is intended, and unless the consent of the Insurers be first obtained.

In witness whereof, The American Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, have caused their common seal to be affixed to these Presents, in Philadelphia, the Twenty Sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty Five

—& C of whom it may concern Lo[ss] if any payable to attorney

Wm. Buckwalter President.

Josh. L. Shaw Sec'y

Shipped, in good order and well conditioned, by the **Treasurer of the Mint**, in and upon the good Stock



Teese, Printer, 23 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sam'l L. Southard, —— wherof is Master for this present Voyage

Capt. Burke, and now in the River Delaware, and bound for

Fredericksburg, Va

One Keg Specie

D. W. Stone, Cashier
Br. Bank Cape Fear,
Raleigh,
N.C.

Being marked and numbered as in the margin, and to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid

Port of Fredericksburg, Va, (the danger of the Seas only excepted,)

Care of E. Durkee, Cash. Exchange Bank, Petersburg, Va

into P. Bruton, Esq., or to Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods.

1/4th Per cent

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said Stock hath affirmed to four Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1844.

Samuel Burk

Mint of the U.S. Ly 27. 1844.

Dear Sir, You see by the foregoing Bill of lading that the Amount of your late deposite has been sent, in small Silver Coins, in compliance with your wishes. There are in the Keg, of Dimes —— $1,789.58
Bimes —— 200.00
Half-dimes, 150.00
$2,139.58
Add Expenses as per bill 17.82
Total — $2,357.40

Corresponding to the Manifest sent to you.
You will retain the policy of Insurance &c. &c. as if necessary. —

R. M. P.

D. W. Stone, Esq.

Feb. 29 / 44.

Mr. Charles Bracken, of Nicaragua, called on the 27th inst. in consequence of the letter written to him. Since then I have had several interviews with him & with Mr. Bracken, who is now in this city. I give the following statement.

Mr. Bracken is a native of Ireland — Quite young he went to Nicaragua, & resided there for 15 yrs. or more. He is a civil engineer by profession. Has been employed by the Nicaragua Govt. & also by Individuals. He is a Catholic.

The Govt of Nicaragua has long had in contemplation a Ship Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, & about 1838 two companies were formed, one by the Govt. & the other by individuals, for the purpose of making the survey. Mr. Bracken was employed by the latter. He was engaged in it for 18 months, & has the maps & plans in his possession. He has also a copy of the report made by the Engineers of the Govt.

The pigs, on refining, yield 95 per ct of pure copper. Of the pure lot, 1 per ct is lead, 3/10 th of 1 per ct iron, and the remainder slag.

The Standard yields of Sethuen pigs is 92 per cent.

Messrs. Kendall & Co. have a Smelting Furnace at the Hebden. They intend to erect Davis Gan of Boston, Agent of the Revere Copper Company.

Messrs. Bracken sold 150 pigs to Grant & Stone, which he understood to have been purchased for Brake, Burr, &c.

As to the Contract.

Negotiations that all the payment for this plancheb to be made in Money (not copper ore) that the price be 31 1/2 cents per lb. Avoir.

If no exact amount be contracted for, but plancheb to be furnished only as orders given from time to time, then 3 days notice to be given, as the pigs might have to be sent from the Works.

M. S. Mart, Philad.a July 30. 1814.

Dear Sir,

I am favoured with your letter of the 14th ult. which came to hand on the 5th inst. I regret to say, that the coins have not yet been received, nor have I heard any thing from Mr. Leyard, nor from the U. S. Legation at Paris; consequently I am unable to take out a policy of Marine Insurance, as was my intention. As Mr. L. has just been suspended at Paris, and is expected home, my hope is that he is bringing the casket with him; and it is as yet too soon to feel uneasy. However, I desire you will possess yourself of written proof of the actual delivery of the box at the American Embassy in Paris, so as to forward it to me hereafter if it should be found necessary.

As our funds are exhausted by this purchase, I request that your friend has sent the additional coins, at least that of Didius Julianus, at the price of 40 florins. However, I may be able to retain them, or dispose of them.

I hope you have received the cigars, which were sent according to my last advice, and were the best in the market.

I have not received your letter of May 15.

Our friend Ch.s Stanis has arrived among us, and has been welcomed with an ovation such as has not before honoured any private individual here. Col.o Allen, Schwarz that Lee Pat.k & Enoch Edwards, and a host of others, the numerous neighbours of the Stanis's Country house with &c. &c. &c. &c.

Yours &c.
R. W. P.

J. P. Schwarz, Esq.

Mint of the United States,
Philada. July 30. 1844.

Sir,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that in pursuance of an arrangement with Mr. Leyard, late U. S. Chargé d' Affaires at Paris, a box of antique coins, purchased on behalf of the Mint of the United States, was forwarded on the 3rd inst. to that gentleman, in his public capacity, by J. G. Schwarz Esq. U. S. Consul at Vienna. As the coins have not been received, nor Mr. Leyard heard from, I shall be indebted to you for the information, whether such a package was deposited at the Legation, and whether Mr Leyard intends to bring it himself, or what disposition has been made of it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully
your faithful servt.
R. M. Patterson
Director

His Excellency
William R. Wing,
Envoy Extr. & Min. Plen.
of the U. S.
at Paris.

Articles of the United States.

Section 1.

All the powers and duties herein which are here vested by these Articles in the Congress shall be exercised by the following:

The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, who shall be elected by the Legislature thereof, and each Senator shall have one vote.

The Senate shall have power to try all impeachments against the United States.

The Senators, when sitting for that purpose, shall be on oath or affirmation. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Senators present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

The Senate shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by these Articles in the United States in Congress assembled.

The Terms in Which Letters for the Purchase of Louisiana are Couched.

The Letters authorizing the Purchase of Louisiana from France to the United States.

The Letters authorizing the Payment of the Money, by Barings, Hopes & Co. of Amsterdam,

(Never exhibited)

These Terms are very different, much more advantageous than those which you offer.—Instead of the Conditions which I demand, they require the Cession in the clearest manner, and the next I therefore feel that I could make the Purchase according to your Instructions.

D. M.

To Charles Bankhead, Esq.

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office, Phila. Oct 1st 1844

Sir,

I forward you herewith, the Quarterly Accounts of the Ordinary Receipts and expenditures of the Mint, for the third Quarter of the present year, which I hope (you will find to be correct.

Very respectfully
Your most obed. Sv
S Moore
Treasurer

To William Collins Esqr.
First Auditor of the Treasury

New York Aug 2. 1844.

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 20th ult. arrived during my absence last week. The Package of Books mentioned by Mr Delaware to which you allude has not arrived yet, nor have I heard a word from him on the subject. As soon as they come to hand I shall attend to the matter as you direct

During my short stay in Rome I saw a great many remarkable & curious antiquities. But I do not recollect having seen any of the Inscriptions you mention of. I saw no Books but they could be found if there was some one on the spot to look for them. I think this would be the shortest & most certain mode of getting them - and if Mr Green American Consul at Rome would attend to it, I know no one who could accomplish the matter so well as he. I have been busy in Rome quite as much as you wish - but the subjects of this I do not recollect

I am very sincerely
Your obt Servt
J. Lenox Kennedy

R. M. Patterson Esqr.

Wm. M. Sullivan Esq.

Director of the Mint of the United States Philadelphia

New York October 22d 1829.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 20th inst. and to thank you for the trouble you have taken in the matter of the Gold Coin for which please make my acknowledgments.

Respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

Gulian Verplanck

To Messrs. Bycroft
Engravers Glasgow

Dumfries 9th Oct. 1864

Sir

I have to say I received
to day your Account for
Plates in Miss Gordon's Work
for which I enclose Bill at
foot. I am sorry I was
not able to send it
sooner, but I expected
to have got a Letter
from Miss Gordon
before now —

Yours respectfully
for Self & Sister
A Birch

Treasury Department
1st Auditor's Office 20 Oct 1834

Sir

You accounts of the Ordinary
Receipts and Expenditures of the Mint
for the 3d of this year have been
rec'd

Very respectfully
Your Ob't Servant
Wm Collins
1st Auditor

L. Reich Esq
Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia

Treasury of the United States,
Treasurers Office October 2d 1844.

Sir,

I herewith forward you the Quarterly account of the operation of the Mint for the Quarter ending the 30th. ultimo, which I hope you will find to be correct.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
(Signed) Dan'l Groh
Treasurer

To
Wm. Colbin. Esq.
1st. Auditor of the Treasury
Washington

Department of the Treasury
Oct. 2d 1844.

The nomination by you of your Son Mr Robert Patterson for the office of Clerk of the Mint has been Submitted to the President. He directs me to say, that the nomination is not approved, not for any personal objection to your Son, but in regard of a general rule which he has applied in Similar cases. The nomination by Mr Watmough of the Custom house at Philadelphia, of his son for a Selection under him in the custom house was disapproved: The nomination by Mr Naudain the Collector of the port of Delaware, of his son for the office of Surveyor of the port, was disapproved: These, & others of like kind, were disapproved upon general Considerations, & not for personal objections.

You will therefore make a nomination of some other person.

Respectfully yours &c
Geo. Wm. Bibb
Secy of the Treasury

Mr R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint, at Philadelphia.

Treasury Department
First Auditor's Office 4 Oct. 1841

Sir

Your account of the operations of the Mint for the quarter ending 30th ult. have this day been rec'd.

I am very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant
Wm. B. Lee
1st Auditor

R. Patterson Esq
Director of Mint
Philadelphia

Harvard University.

Cambridge Oct. 5th 1814

Dear Sir

Being engaged in the prosecution of a new edition of my Chemistry, I beg leave to enquire of the best process of refining silver as employed now in the U. S. Mint, or how the cost of Sulphuric acid has been estimated. If the latter where is the probable saving effected, & does the gold obtained pay the expense?

By such replies as you may see fit to afford me to the above you will greatly oblige

Your very Resp.t

J. W. Webster

Prof. Chem.y H. U.

United States
Oct. 8th, 1845.

Gentlemen,

Your acceptance of 15 days of
even date herewith has come safely to
hand, was received this morning, and
is already in the course of collection.

The amount of your bill is as stated

$1065.20

—————————

Mr. Richardson are

for 53 pcs. lb. skins weighed
at 25 cts ——————— 13.15

Freight 5.
Postage 1.30

6.65

Leaving due to you, ——— $1068.55

We now only wait for your acceptance
here or to the manner in which the
forwarding of this account to be made to
you.

W. W. G.

Jas. Brown, Esq., Boston, Mass.
(Return to Mass.)

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

7 Octr 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive one Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,
Treasurer of the United States.

J. Poach Esq

Taunton Oct 10 1846.

Alex. Pattison Esq.
Director Bristol
Sir

We are in receipt
of your favor dated 8th inst. &
have taken to request you to forward
us Check on Newport or Boston, for
Amount of our bill of Parcels - say
$1.068 55/100 -

Very Respectfully
Your obt. Servts
Thos. Leonard & Bro.

Mint of the United States,
Philada, October 12. 1844.

Gentlemen,

I send you, enclosed,
a draft on New York in your favor,
for One thousand and sixty eight 50/100 Dollars,
which pays the balance due on your bills
of Blanks, as per statement in my letter
to you of the 8th inst.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servt
R. M. Patterson

Messrs. Bacon, Vose & Co.
Boston
Mass

Mint of the United States,
October 14th, 1844.

Gentlemen,

I have to request, that, in addition to the five tons of copper planchets, already ordered, and which we hope to receive in a few days, you will prepare for us ten tons more, on the same terms and conditions, in all respects. The season is approaching when the difficulties of transporting these articles may be increased.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.
R. M. Patterson
Dr.

To
Messrs. Crocker, Brothers & Co.
Taunton
Mass

Philadelphia October 16th 1815

The President & Directors

of the U. States Bank

Gentlemen

Desirous of being employed as
Clerk in the Department of the United States
Bank, I respectfully offer my services to your
consideration. I have been engaged in the Study
of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy
for more than seven years, and think it probable
I could be capable of rendering the assistance
you may require. I refer you to Gilbert Imlay Esq.
Walter Jones Esq. & Col. Charles Simms formerly
of Portsmouth Va. to G. Simms of Baltimore Cashier of
the Bank of the United States at Norfolk Va. to
Mr. John Gardiner of the Farmers & Mechanics
Bank & Simeon Ewer. I am Respectfully Yours

Geo. W. Dungan

Post Office Philada

U.S. Mint
Oct. 15th 1805

Dear Sir,

Having learned that Messrs
Wm. Thad. Mc Laine Chevalier, Order
Cus for Dr. Harmon, one of our
Class Officers to Rhode Island
I have thought it my duty to
Notify you of the fact, that you
May take such measures as
Melting a Meeting
I have no question the
Will be Present before the
Inspection, ordered at our Meeting
of Officers

Yrs. &c.
W. Patterson

Dr. T. C. Wm. Patterson
Director

Sr. T. C. Wm. Patterson

Mr. Lindley Murray

Dear Sir

I received the gratification and pleasure
of your kind letter respecting Emeretty & Bacon
his Yankee and the manner in which
the Case is supported for you and brought
before the Court of Appeals and that it may
be tried at the present Term by the Chancellor. I beg
that you will take charge of the further
business of this Client

Some weeks ago your friend Mr Hoffman
came here on the Circuit and left with
me some Special instructions belonging to your
Client but not been able to recollect
the time which you had set upon them
He also left with me a Balance of money
due to you. Old Mercein my next door neighbour
Executor of Peter Mercein, for whom he acted, may
have settled & handed over to me for which
I am ready to account -

You will please to let me know how the
Settlement are to be and your hand.
When I shall see you upon it.

Yours Faithfully

D. Ver Valen

Brooklyn

N.Y.

Mr Van

To Mr Ebenezer Stevens
Brooklyn
N. Y.
Oct 18/1844

Dear Sir I have kept by all Hallowmas & paid 12.21
& believe that Mr Patterson had a running
Account & a Statement of account of
the same kind

Robt Livingston

✓

Mint of the United States.
Oct. 18th, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will issue your warrant, in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two thousand four hundred dollars; ~~to~~ from the appropriations for the present current year: viz

For wages of workmen ——— $2,000
For Specimens of our Coins ——— 400
$2,400.

R. M. Patterson Dr

To Hon. Geo. M. Bibb,
Sec. of Treasury.

Circ

47

Albany City Bank
Oct. 19. 1804

Sir

One of the Correspondents of this Bank
(Viz the Metrs Brents Bronk & Co Canandaigua)
have written to me requesting Me to order
for them a Key of Cents from the Mint
provided they can be delivered to them
at Canandaigua without Charge —
Should I know me right in the Custome
of the Mint — and if it is so please
and you will please advise me, &
will Direct you how to proceed
with respect to you doing so. I am
also to desire to the Metrs Brents & Co
at Canandaigua N.Y. —

To/
The Director of the Mint
U.S.
Philadelphia

I have the honor to be
Your Mo. Obt. Servt
Wm Thomas Cashr

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

21 Oct 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive One Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,
Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esq

Mint of the U.S.
Philada. Oct. 22nd 1849.

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 19th inst. I have to say, that the copper coins are put up in Kegs of $100 each, and that any number of Kegs you may please to order, will be forwarded by the Mail to your Correspondent at Cincinnati, without charge, upon your remitting to me a draft on New York for the value of the coins.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
R. M. Patterson
Director.
M. Gen. T. Coleman

To
Maj. Gen. Coleman &c. &c.
Adjt. Genl's Office
Albany
N.Y.

111.

Albany City Bank
Oct 24. 1849.

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Pres. &c. of Phila.
Philadelphia

Dear Sir,

I send you inclosed, one
eff. on Bank of Troy for $100. for which please credit the Bay of cents to
N. & Sage Esq. Cash. Citizens Branch Bank at Canandaigua, Troy
and advise them

Yours &c.

Walter Hamm

New York October 24th 1811

To R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Phila.

Dr Sir I have sent directed to the U. S. Mint, one Keg of Copper Blanks containing 10.000 and weighing 235 lbs. If you will think that the weight of the Blanks sent, is a trifle greater than that given by Mr Peale which can be remedied hereafter.

I send you these as a sample, and can furnish them at 32 cents, and take cents for payment. If you should consider any alteration necessary, I can make them precisely in accordance with your directions, and if no sample sent meets your approbation, I should be happy to receive and order to any amount.

Please write me at your earliest convenience giving such directions as you may think proper in case you conclude to give the order.

I am Respectfully Your Obd't Serv't
Selah Mitchell

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Oct. 28 1861

Sir,

In your letter of the 25th of last mo., received on the 31st, you send a list of Gold bullion, which you state that you have sent to the Mint for coinage, by the way of Charleston S.C. ~~You therefore say in your letter that~~ I am duly to inform you that the bullion has not been brought to the office. You are therefore acquainted with the fact and the reasons, but the object in sending the communication at first to me is this Common courtesy.

R. M. P.

Q

Wm. L. E. Hardy,
Cashier Cape Fear Br. Bank
Wilmington, N.C.

235.50 ~ 32¢ = 75.36

ded. Stat ab. 18/100 ¢ ~ 32¢ ~.06

75.30

ded. freight & pkge. 1.80

73.50

295.32

Cbs ded.

235.50

Prop. Value Value by rate

98.05 99.90

98.05

Overcharge $1.85

Standard Gold Coal Blankets

Oct 28 1844

500 Blankets. Less than 1 yds 0.3.48

20 yds to a true weighs ultimately

Gave — 5 Standard

2 .005 light

2 .01 do

8 .018 do

3 .005 heavy

The actual minimum weight per square foot of Specimen Blankets dealt to the Assistant Commissary Gen. Welch Wheeler for Shelter Tents as stated in his letter of Oct. 24, 1844.

The weight of the entire blanket should, according to law, be 3 lbs. = 0.33 oz.

The legal allowance for variation from the standard weight is 1/10 part = 0.113 oz.

The above limit should, therefore, show that the Blankets have fallen below the legal allowance, though they seem, on the whole, to be light.

W. Wade

Oct. 28/44.

Office of the Mechanics Bank,
Philadelphia Oct 28. 1814.

Sir,

Your letter of the 24th, with a check for $100, was duly rec^d, and the Nos of Cent, for that amt, which you ordered, have been forwarded from the Mech^s Bank at Chambersburg, in compliance with your request.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servt
R.M.P.
Director

To
Stacy Lhuman Esq
Cash^r Albany City Bank

New York 29th Oct 1844

R. M. Patterson Esq.—

Pres.t of the U. S. Mint. Phila

Sir—

I have this day sent by Harnden & Co's express—2 Packages—each containing 2 Slabs of a mixture of Gold & Silver—on your receiving them please forward to me 164 a receipt specifying the weights of each piece & informing me how soon it can be coined—

Respectfully Your Obed.t Serv.t

Geo. L. Bennett

Oct. 31 / 1801

Oct. ——— Mr. Constable & Bartleman
& Oct. Smith ——— Philadelphia
Called to make enquiry as to certain depositions
of Debts made by John Van Ness, and by
Geo. Lee in favour of
He informed that they had made depositions as
follows:

Geo. Lee — Jun. 1 — Dec. — 152.60 CO
" " " 12 — " — 221.80
Jon. Van Ness " 11 — " — 119.60
" " " 12 — " — 109.70.

The Constables said they had reason to
believe that these sums were from States Debts.
They directed Van Ness on a subpoena,
shall-dated, to make oath &c. Geo. Lee says
that does not at all answer the description
of the indictment who made the depositions, or
whom he would have if he saw him.
Geo. Lee has forgotten what depositions
are in make favour of the States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office,

September 2nd 1844

Sir:

I have the honor to request that the usual Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1846, may be prepared and transmitted to this office, as early as convenient, for the purpose of being laid (by the Secretary of the Treasury) before Congress at the ensuing session.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Register.

Robert M Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia

P.S. – I beg leave to remind you that it is contrary to the Regulations of the Mint to receive any Deposite of a smaller Sum than $100, or to return any Parcels of less value to Depositors adding. This limit is necessary for our protection as required in the 14th Section of the Mint Act of June 28. 1834).

Mint of the United States,
Sept. 3. 1842.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., with the inclosed letter to Mr. Commerell & also of the several parcels of Gold referred to. I have forwarded to Mr. Commerell your letter with a Receipt & Memorandum inclosed, & I now send you a Duplicate & Memorandum for your Receipt.

I am respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Lieut
R. M. Stone, Esq.
Charge d'Affaires of the
United States,
Raleigh, N.C.

Bank of Charleston of N. Caro
C. Pettigrew Cash

P. M. Edwards Esq
Cashier of the Bank of Charleston

Dear Sir, Forward for Our
Bro: D. Chun, your own Name a Box of Gold
Pieces containing Fifty Pounds as by
the annexed Receipt. You will please have
it Properly Cleaned. Observing the Back of
each Package to the Customs Aboundantly, as
the Barrel and Cask and the Box of the Gold
to Jackson with the Most Confidence for the Most
Security. Directed as you Please
them in the Inland Post Office

Your Obedient Servt
Cyr. Pettigrew

C. Pettigrew Esq

From
C. Dewey, Esq. Cashr
Bank of the State of
N. Carolina
Sept. 5. 1846
No. 9 " 10. —

Invoice of 32 Bundles of Gold Bullion per D. R. Stone

Names of Sellers	number Packages	number Parcels	Lbs.	Grs.
Wm. H. Avery & Co	1	3	503	
Wm. H. Richards & Co	2	7	2952	
Solomon Hawkins & Co	3	4	1913	
G. W. Reid	4	2	1827	
John M. Carson	5	4	1586	12
James McElwin & Son	6	3	1416	12
James H. Toney	7	2	990	—
John Clapp	8	2	503	12
Henderson G. Weaver	9	2	844	
E. B. Satterwhite	10	3	1159	12
S. Carpenning	11	3	453	
Thomas Walker	12	2	453	
William Mull	13	1	311	
H. B. Satterwhite	14	1	188	12
L. H. Weaver	15	1	138	
Thomas Hemphill	16	2	282	
Jas W. & Hemphill	17	1	483	12
John & Thos Hemphill	18	1	182	
E. J. & A. H. Erwin	19	1	408	12
Wm. C. Erwin	20	3	490	06
Wm. Hicks	21	1	269	
John Reid	22	1	208	
Jasper Reid	23	2	424	06
L. H. Clapp	24	1	130	
G. W. Clapp	25	1	180	
Thomas Butler	26	1	151	
James C. Smythe	27	2	339	
Wm. A. Crowder	28	1	162	
R. C. Pearson	29	1	137	
Pro & Perkins	30	1	117	
Edmund Bryan (Negro)	31	1	176	12
Boyle & Gaither	32	1	196	
			24 348	12

Post Office Chicago Ill.
Sept 9th 1844

Sir

As I am unacquainted with the name of the Trans. U. S. Mail

Post Office Chicago
Illinois Sept 9th 1844

Sir

Aboard for. mail Steamer for Buffalo. -
I must the account mi coulo. - Please
ship as follows. Pay freight as far as it
is customary & address me of shipment.
Mail package "

Mrs Stuart
Chicago Illinois
Lake Michigan Transportation Co.
By Steam or Sailer
Care N. Norton & Co.
Chicago "

Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Mrs Stuart

To the Treasurer
U. S. Mail
Steamer

Post Office Chronicle.

F. Leslie Esq.

Sir

As I am now organizing
with the name of the Pres. U. S. Mint
in Cal. I have made the enclosed
draft for you to order, & have to-
request you to enclose & give it the
proper direction

Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Jas Ross Snowden
Supt
Phil.
Pa.

Mint U. S.
Sept. 10. 1834.

Sir,

On the 23d ult. the Director of the Mint addressed you a letter of that date, enclosing a certificate of coins sent to you from Havana, by the Ship Buck, of Boston, Master, & requesting you to credit the Depositor, Mr. Prentiss, for the amount, & the return of the certificate, & request that you will return the certificate of coins referred to, by the bearer, Mr. J. S. Pollock, who comes duly to the Mint, & who is known to us as a trusty Messenger.

If any pre-payment of charges is necessary please inform me by the bearer.

G. F. Mumford,
Assistant Assay.

Wm. Wm. Price, Esq.,
Collector of the Port,
New York.

New York 14 Sept 1846

R. H. Patterson Esq

Sheriff — Phila

Again take the liberty

to trouble you with Harnden's Receipt for a small package

of Ledger Books which have the goodness to have the

needful done with — On Monday I will take the

another small package, they are to be always depended

Excuseing the trouble

I remain respectfully

Your Ob. Serv.

Geo Coppinger



NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.

PROPRIETORS,

WILLIAM A. LIVINGSTON,
No. 3 Wall Street, New-York.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
43 South Third St., Philadelphia.



PACKAGES
Received at No. 3 Wall St.
AND FORWARDED TO
PHILADELPHIA,
AND FOR
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CHARLESTON, PITTSBURGH,
AND CINCINNATI.

New-York, Sept 14 1844

Received *from* Lacey Downing

One Package

Marked Lacey Downing & Phila

Contents as represented Coin

to be FORWARDED *to* PHILADELPHIA *for*

loss by fire, [redacted] and perils by water and other transportation excepted.

WM. A. LIVINGSTON & CO.
EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

W A Livingston & Co

Mint of the U. S.
Sept. 18th 1814.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Six thousand four hundred & twenty five dollars, out of the appropriation for the current fiscal year, viz:

The Salaries of Officers & Clerks, $4,425.
& Wages of Workmen 2,000.
$6,425.

I. T. Tee. S.
A.

To
Hon. Geo. W. Bibb,
Sec.y of the Treasury.

Al Palacio in New York 15th Sept 1864

Dear Sir

I again enclose you two of my own
checks & Hawkins wishes for another Bill
and will call & pay it if you let him
& will come up & breakfast
Yours truly
Signed by the Engineer
Yours faithfully
Wm Roffey
Jr Engineer



NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.

PROPRIETORS;

WILLIAM A. LIVINGSTON,
No. 3 Wall Street, New-York.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
43 South Third St., Philadelphia.



PACKAGES
Received at No. 3 Wall St.
AND FORWARDED TO
PHILADELPHIA,
AND VIA
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CHARLESTON, PITTSBURGH,
AND CINCINNATI.

New-York, Sept 16 1842.

Received *from* M. T. Doriangny

On Packages

Marked T. N. 3

Contents as represented Gold Dust

to be FORWARDED *to* PHILADELPHIA *for* U. S. Mint

loss by fire, robbery, and perils by water and other transportation excepted.

WM. A. LIVINGSTON & CO.
EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

N. G. Howard

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, September 16th, 1844.

SIR:

In connection with the circular from this office of the 2d instant asking for the usual estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846, I ask leave to call your attention to the 2d section of the act of 17th June, 1844, in the following words, viz:

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, hereafter, in submitting to Congress the annual estimates from the several Executive departments of the Government, it shall be found that the usual items of such estimates vary materially in amount from the appropriation ordinarily asked for the object named, and especially from the appropriation granted for the same objects for the year next preceding, and whenever new items not theretofore usual shall be introduced into such estimates for any year, the estimates shall be accompanied by minute and full explanations from the head of the appropriate department, of all such variations and new items, setting forth the reasons and grounds upon which the amounts are required, and the different items added: and whenever any such estimate, whether annual or special, shall ask an appropriation for any new specific expenditure, such as the construction of a fort, the erection of a custom-house, or other public building, or the construction of any other public work requiring a plan before the building or work can be properly completed, every such estimate shall be accompanied by a full plan and detailed estimates of the cost of the whole work; and all subsequent estimates for every such work shall give the original estimated cost, the aggregate amount theretofore appropriated for the same, and the amount actually expended thereupon, as well as the amount asked for the current year for which such estimates shall be made; and whenever any such subsequent estimate shall ask for an appropriation for any such work beyond the original estimate of the cost, the full reasons for the excess, and the extent of the anticipated excess, shall be also stated."

I am sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Register.

Mr. Dyer U.S.

Detroit Sept. 27. 1814.

Sir,

I send you herewith a Bill of lading of the Key of Erie transmitted by you on your last visit to this place. The Shipment, as you know, was to be cleared from the Amount of your Requisition of date made on the 25th inst. The net Proceeds of the Shipment for the Key of Cayuga Coin, after deducting $50.— for the Cost of transportation, is $ 95. The Balance, $ 5.70, will be retained, subject to your Order, it is necessary for the Settlement of our Accounts, that we draw for the Money given to you on the Requisition for the Key of Erie, and which you directed to be entered Payable to an Clerk Geo. W. Edelman. Please therefore to send us a Draft for the Amount, by return of Mail.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servts
Gen.

Col. McEuen, Sackets Harbour

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

17 Septr 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive One Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esqr

Commander Ross
Thursday Morning
Sept. 19th 1844

Dear Sir

General Sabotteur, Governor
of the Danish Island of St.
Thomas &c. The Westindies, is
at present in this city attended,
and has expressed to me a
desire to see the United States
Vessel where in full operation
for examining; and as he is an
invalid, suffering greatly from
the gout, I should not take
to take him there, unless I
were sure he seriously would
be gratified. Allow me then
first to request the favor of
you to inform me, on
what day such full action

Commander Ross
Thursday Morning
Sept. 19th 1844

of the Ground with Lake Ontario,
having very much disappointed us
here with Strangers of Con-
sequence. By complying with
this request You will greatly
oblige Dear Sir

Your most obed.t

Servt

Peter B. Porter

If You will allow me to in-
troduce Gen.l Scott to Genesee, or him
to You, I should be most happy
on so doing.

Mount of the United States
Philada. Septem. 20. 1844

Mr. Rich. Sir,

Early in July last I received a
letter from A. G. Sedgwick Esq. M. C. Consul at Vienna,
in which he informs me that certain Books or Coins,
purchased for the Mint of the United States, would be
enclosed in a package of books, which he was expecting
to forward to you, via Trieste, by the first opportunity.
You will do me a favour, if on the arrival of the package,
you will cause our share of the importation to be sent on
to Philadelphia by one of the Express lines, and at the
same time inform me what will be our proportion of
the whole expense; which will be immediately paid.

Allow me to take this occasion to offer another
subject I have been desirous to illustrate — the
Roman Imperial Series in our Cabinet of Coins, by
inserting in small wicker, good heads in profile of the Emperors,
Empresses, and Coins, executed in plaster, tale, or sulphur
or other good composition; the casts to be in an oval form

measuring 3 or 4 inches in the largest diameter. For this purpose I write by agt to our Consul at Rome, but have never
heard from him. I have since received a few specimens from
Paris, but of indifferent execution. Will you have the
goodness to inform me whether such an article as I have
named, of fine workmanship & authentic likeness, can be
had in Rome? Please also to state whether knowledge
you have as to prices, duties, &c. and mention some method
by which the purchase could be made, and the importation
effected, ~~if there~~ If there are such of the ~~there~~ such small
dimensions, please mention the fact. Your acquaintance & connexion
with Rome induce me to trespass on your kindness with these inquiries.

I am respectfully
Your faithful Servt

Rt. Rev Dr Hughes
R.C. Bishop of New-York.

P.S. A package of antiques came, which has been
despatched by Mr. A. the day before he wrote, and
Paris & Nave, has been received.

Mint of the U. S.
Sept. 20. 1844.

Sir,

Your letter & draft of the 9th was received yesterday, & I now send you a bill of lading of the Keg of cents which you have ordered.

R. M. P.
D.

Wm M. Shaat, Esq., P. M.
Chicago, Ill.

Mint of the U. S.
Sept. 20. 1844.

Gentlemen,

I have to ask that you will send five
box of Cent Planchets, to be paid for in copper coin as
heretofore, at 32 Cents per lb. avoir, and to be manu-
factured, agreeable to your usual agreement, ex-
clusively of Copper from Mines in the U. States.

We find that the last invoice of Planchets ran
so much too light, as to require your attention. The
over proportion of the five boxes was $38.42, and the
average defect of weight was 4.2 grains in the cent,
the legal limit being 7 grains. They can therefore be
distributed, but it is our desire to adhere as rigidly
to the law as possible.

In an supply of copper coin is wanted by
law, I have to beg that you will send us the balance
of the last order of Planchets as soon as possible,
& also that you will lose no time in executing
the present order.

Yours &c.

R. M. Patterson
Dir.

Messrs. Cranston, Bros. & Co.,
Taunton, Mass.

Exact Copy of Letter
to Thomas Pearce Esq. Comptr

Office of the Tanner Yard &c
Barnard Castle 23 Sept. 1846

Geo. W. Eddleman Esq.

Dear Sir

I Sent by the Steam Boat Mr. Thos. Robinson each, two dozen parcels of Sole Leather marked with the owners Names to be Cleared at the Custom House, by about 11h. 0/. Which dec'd by Mr. Bernard Gilpin of the Tower of Barnard Castle to the [redacted] Pk's. The Net Wt. is as follows 3 Sept. 1846 for 114 53/100 lb Gold Value 20/6. 2d. Net at Grey in Newcastle of the Value of each parcel, our Bank Advance on the Leather & allow the Assessor the Most Valuation. of Course I Cannot give him any further Credit for except. without I Can get a Settlement of each parcel which you Oblige me to send by Mail to the Place the parcels are marked

	Qr	dozn	Lbs	
Wm. Eldridge	17.	5.	14	17.27
Wm. Armstrong	33.	9.	18	33.69
James Garnett	15.	19.	6	15.96
Bernard G Baster	49.	1.	2	47.96
				113.15.21
				113.79

Which agrees very Nearly with the Bill

Yours Truly
Thompson & Co

Sept. 25 / 1810.

Sir, We are sorry to give you the trouble of this letter, but we think it right that the deposit we gave, made in the name of Bennett, Northey, Hart, & Co. last week, was given under a wrong description, and we shall rely on your kindness to correct it. The shares, therefore, are purchased for the account of Messrs. Bennett, Northey, Hart, & Co. as they were told by the broker, however, and we shall be glad if you will kindly address your letter to that effect.

We shall also be glad if you will kindly address your letter to that effect.

We shall also be glad if you will kindly address your letter to that effect.

We shall also

Extract of Mr. Abbott's Letter of Instructions
Constantinople September 26. 1844.

Dear Sir

I hereby send herewith another copy of
Genesis of Mr. Bagster's Pentateuch
and of the box of Coins, that by
the time you may have received
these lines, some of the other Coins
Inscriptions and Specimens of Pottery
shall be ready for your inspection, but since you
are extremely scarce, & comparatively dear, take with
you plentiful stock, one pair of shoes, coin and
pencils. Take with you a collection of seeds,
and if it is not beyond the reach of the Mail,
a Turkish Grammar which collection is to be
under recommend it. I am also by making a
collection for the U. S. Mr. Myers, and when
I see you shall further talk. I am delighted, Mrs.
Abbott, Miranda and Sebastian join, with love to
all the Messrs. Myers which I have request
in Mr. Dent, so that the letter I have sent

a very scarce collection which I do not recollect ever
remember. I have three books of Coins arranged on
Antiquities &c, Parts of them after the Greek Empire,
one Catalogue, biggest part Fictions, and all the Coins
copy of Mionnet. I am frequently offered ancient
Greek coins, esp. of Asia Minor, & the Archipelago, and
also coins of the Roman Empire, but have perceived
during my time one means to make coins as I
thought would be valued in the United States. I
have attended my sales of collections to different places
in the interim, have already received from
four Mont & Enjoyments, one or two pictures
should be a faculty to me them. I am thus right to
purchase for others at the same time, for it is
frequently necessary here to purchase coins one does
not want, to obtain those which one wants.
There are 3 or 4 pieces here who collect, some
of them have valuable coins, but these best
coins are not obtained, and here, without paying
well for them. But yet coins of ancient Empire,
one 100 x 300 are frequently bought for 7s 10 x 20 to
50.

I hope you will favor me with a few lines in reply,
and if you have any coins for sale, let me know. I
keep silently, with which you are acquainted, &
some coins, you make do me a favor to mention

my position and occupations here, & whether there
is a sight with Europe, and Europe has a call to
the Country. I am sent you Numbers of the Cornucopia
& from coins of the U.S. which I have written
subject & Mr Eckfeldt.

Mr Sharon Eckfeldt one of Mr Betts friends
at Mint, a ancient Mintmaker in U.S. They
first wanted to explain the Dates, one the
history of the pieces which they were struck. For
an account of these discoveries, allow me to re-
commend you to the Journal Asiatique of
Paris

The Turkish Govt has at last the commence
striking of a new & pretty Empire coinage.
They have now got gold pieces of P100 & P50; at
silver, also pieces of P20, P10, & P5. I believe
there are also new Turkish gold & silver coins. If you want them I could
send them to you by Empire. It is happy
to see the old gold, & gradually coming in the
Ottoman silver pieces. The new gold is of a premium
of about 20 P6 to P10 in the Piastre; the dirhem
or smaller coin from P108 to P110 The £, one
Turkish £ is of P23. The new coinage is one likely
to the Steam, or rather pneumatic Lever, one of

Jay American of New York, comes Marine Key,
and prays the metal be the dies. The date
February is old Jew England.

Indeed the "Herald of Boris" and Pompton
Lingua, a big lens to after you buy thanks for
the Head P. M. Law, the Wards Co, Park one in
the Library one of my Across Mediterranean, Jews
Sanctuary of the U.S. Tyler Bay, the Supreme Court
Body of the Mint. Be guilty animal of / the
Wants of the Northern Ships, and the Velocity
of the Bank. Ax immediately allow for the Rule
of the Mint, an American, name Day Optic, (not
needed in Smith, Labor Family Wisely the Van
Jews Tuesday of the Grain) and Rhode Island
Them. Day Optic Jolliet the out this Freedom to
your to Jurisdiction for Louis, Last or the Atlantic
Ocean Continental the Depend, Mediterranean Key
by the Ny the Founder Rain the Ax
Hope to be Jane with the Jew Jews and
of Jew Continent, Kansas, Majesty, and
Ways Jew /,

Jan M. Brown

Wash. Ter.

Sept. 25 1861.

Gentlemen,

I wrote to you on the 20th, asking the Govt. to send me the balance of the $500 for five months' pay as Capt. of Scouts, as I am sadly in want of it. I have since learned that we are ordered to the Cascades, and to buy what we will need on the Columbia in provisions, as you will see by the accompanying Gen. Order. I have also to request that the payment for the 5th be remitted me forthwith, as was the last. My letter of the 20th, however, to the Govt. is explicit.

Yours,

R. M. Pomeroy

Capt.

To Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Sec. of Interior,
Washington, D. C.



Shipped, *In good order and well conditioned, by* Brooks Bro & Co *in and upon the Schooner called the* Adams *whereof* Howard *is Master for the present voyage, now in the harbor of Providence and bound for Philadelphia, to say:*

16 Kegs Copper 3840 lbs

Domestic Goods;

being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of Philadelphia, (danger of the sea only excepted) unto Self & Brown *or to assigns, he or they paying freight for said goods, viz:*

Two dollars 50 cts ~~per ton~~ *per* ~~Discount with~~ *primage and average.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master of the said vessel hath affirmed to Five *Bills of Lading of this tenor and date one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void*

Dated at Providence, Sept 27 th 1844

Nathl Howard

Saml Cottam Esq.
Director H.E.I.C.S.
Leadenhall St.

Saml Cottam Esqr 28. 1814.

Sir

We esteemed favors of the 20th & 26th ins. we received. the Letter, Invoice & Bills of Lading mentioned & Provided, & duly Endorsed.

The 16 Chests were all we had manufactured, but we trust there will be no occasion to delay before the receipt of them.

We shall proceed to execute your orders for the fine Teas, contained in your Letter of the 20th ins. & remain

Sir

Your Obed. Hble Servts

Cockerell Bros & Co

Office of U.S.
Treas'y Office Septr 22nd

Sir

I herewith forward you the quarterly Statement ending this day of a Deposit in the Public Treasury.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Signed Asbel Rood
Deputy

To
Wm. Selden Esq
Treas'r of the U.S.
Washington

Mont. U.S. Phil. Sept 28/40

Dear Sir

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the package of coins has been rec'd, having arrived at N.Y. on the 5th inst. I have also to express my gratification at finding, from a partial exam", that the coins fully answer your demands & my expectations; and that so much care was taken to have them properly labelled & packed. They shall have a conspicuous place in our Cabinet Selves, in glass cases to be made expressly for them, and pains will be taken to show them to advantage. They will have excited the admir" not of a few connois" only, but of numerous daily visitors, for our Cabinet is open to the public, & large numbers of persons avail themselves of the easy terms of admiss". Thus, with about 1600 specimens rec'd from other sources, will undoubt'y form the most val. collect" of antiques in this country, & perhaps the largest also; for the numis" taste is only begin" to be awakened, & would, here.

I have not yet caused the prices to be compared with the catalogue, but from a few mentions, & from other testimonials of care & accuracy, I expect to find every thing correct.

I shall pay early attⁿ to your request respect" the copies of Asser coins. Allow me to correct yr. list by saying, that we have no dollar of 1838/6; there was a coinage in this country from 1836 to 1839 both inclus", & even pieces of 1805 or 1836 are scarcely to be procured. I think we can get them of 1841 & 42, for which yr. order.

The books have not yet been rec'd. I have written to B & H. informing them that they are expected.

The copies by Becker are admirable. I say it almost any
desirable, since they are so difficult of detection, & there is now
the least doubt of collection. I suppose you have seen some of
his Roman medallions. As a probable subsidy to a lawyer
who at some future day, I trust, if it can easily be done, that
you would procure me about fifty dollars worth of them, either
in silver or brass, merely that we may see what they are;
this will be very little way, but will do for a sample.
My object would be to have them which exhibit fine taste &
workmanship, tho' they should not be rare. You can send them
perhaps by some American who may visit your city, I am
not expert knowing, & leave it to your discretion to procure
them or not.

I shall be happy at all times to hear from you, and
in the meantime remain as ever,

Your faithful friend

J Madison

Dan. Webster

Jno. P. Todhunter Esq
U. S. Consul, Vienna

New York June 29. 1844

R. M. Patterson Esqr
Philada

Dr Sir

I respectfully solicit your attention
to the following statement of facts
which occurred to my knowledge
in the year 1835 - I am
induced to do this at the request
of Mr Parker of Philada - who
is now in this City - and who
is about to return to Philada
to-morrow -

I am respectfully
yrs &c

In August 1835 - (I suppose - from the
best of my recollection, that is the time)
I deposited Piccomally - at the U.S.
Mint at Philada - about 7 or 8 ounces
of Bar Silver - to be coined - in U.S.
Silver -

2nd The Memorandum or Check given by
the Mint for the deposit, is now
distinctly recollected by me - ie as to
form - but I do recollect that the Mint
informed me at the time that I could
take the Check they gave me to the
U.S Bank & get the money for it -
in the course of a few days or week
which I never did. After the time
I left the Silver with the Mint, I was
directed to call on a certain day for the
Coin - but having called on the day
designated & the Coin not ready,
I left for New York - with the intention
of receiving from the Mint - and at some
time in the Fall of 1836 - while residing in
Lawrence St in this City - and I think
at Lorillard's Tobacco Store Broadway
corner Houston
which I was informed by Mr - Mr Mint
was filled but [illegible] Friendship and of Long
and of Green [illegible] Broadway and of the

clothing - containing my pocket Book with about $20 in money and many valuable papers - including the papers in question from the mint - none of which have ever been recovered - and effecting from time to time my visit Philadelphia I thought to leave it till I called my [illegible] which added to the confusion [illegible] may caused the delay and agency & loss thereof & believing the depositor & the Safe Keeper

Very Respectfully

George Rudd

No 23 Reade St

State of New York ——
City & County of New York ss.

George Rudd of the City of New York (the writer of the foregoing letter) being by me duly sworn according to Law on his oath saith, that the contents of the foregoing letter is - to the best of his knowledge, belief and recollection just and true

Sworn to before me this 2nd day of Dec 1844

George Rudd

J. R. Flewwegan
Commissioner of Deeds

The Subscribers - Citizens of New York being well acquainted with George Rudd - do take pleasure in bearing testimony to his respectability and Standing in our Community - as a man of integrity - honesty, [illegible] and correct [illegible] and promptly - and [illegible] unhesitatingly place reliance on his statements - Nov 1844.

J. B. Nones Vice Presidt of the Croton Mutual Ins Co
No 8 Wall St

P. D. Flewwegan

R M Patterson Esq

Sir - From a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr George Rudd, I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the above gentlemen as to his character and Standing in society. —

Silas Wilcox

N. York Dec 10. 1844.

Book of Notes taken by Charles to his Clerk &c

No	Name of Debtor	Amt
1	John W. Clark	210
2	Benjamin L Clark	220
3	George Clark	185
5	Robt Evans	385
4	Wm Ayres	4 497
7	S. Parker	158
8	S. C. Smyth	313
9	R. Hampton	325
10	Martin & Bowers	226
11	P. L. Wilcox	175
12	P. L. Forney	600
13	P. M. Reed	320
14	Do Do	495
15	A. E. Hall, Cashr	Receipts Cr
	B. C. Ham	Brot Abstract &c
		Aug 26 1844
	W. M. Robinson Dep	
	Director Col Bank	
	Sir	
	Above I send	Have a Suit of Gross Fraud
	Insurance Pay due	Brought Charleston to
	Note for Collection	Recover Pay Back Premy
	of the first Bank Mutl	Paid for the Credit
		Very Respectfully
		Your ob Servt
		A. E. Hall, Cashr

Salem Nov 21. 1814.

Wm. Patterson Esq.
Director.

Dear Sir.

(Your favour
the 19th inst. covering check for $1065.12.
being amount due me on Acct. of Salmon
Oct. 31st. he have received the copy-
(The quantity now putting to Contract
the 5 Casks is finished, have shall send
it by some expeditious conveyance to be
delivered to you in good time -
We find it extremely difficult to obtain
Coffee from the Mines, of Suitable quality
to use - There is none down to be had
in Market - We have engaged 3 or 4 Casks
now on the way from the Mines to Boston,
but some time may elapse before it reaches
Under these Circumstances, we shall
proceed to make sale of our present

I am in bed (weak upon arise as to the contrary) which we have found before migration closes - after which we shall without doubt collect sufficient to make - the family for our Mess - which we will each bring by R. Road in as fast as finished -

In the mean to this Christmas what to see me be nice but you remember -

Yours Very Respectfully

Chas Darwin

P.S. Pray notice your remarks at the sic of your thumbs - This will not mean you -

Brunswick, Me., Nov. 21, 1854.

My dear Sir,

I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th, & to thank you for your kind consideration of the circumstances which have kept me so long from my post. I had construed your silence favorably as your letter explains it; and while I felt sure that I could safely remain here until I should hear from you, I had already determined to start for Philadelphia at the earliest practicable day. Indeed I should have returned to the West before this, but for the very low state of my sister's health, - so low that for three weeks the surgeon says that she continued from day to day. While she continued thus, I could not think of leaving her; and at the most untill she was relieved from her sufferings & 'taken home', as she herself expressed it, that I began to make arrangements for my departure.

It is my present purpose to leave here on Wednesday next, so as to be in Phil.a by Dec.r 1st. Circumstances may delay me a few days later; but I shall at all events be there in the first week of December.

I am glad that my brother has been able to satisfy my friends so satisfactorily; though I cannot but feel that the assurance you give me, that my absence has not occasioned you inconvenience, is more indicative of your kindness than of his usefulness.

Very respectfully & truly Yours,

Geo. F. Deming.

Dr. R. M. Patterson.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

21 Nov 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive No 1 Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,
Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esqr

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Gentlemen,

[illegible] from circumstances
[illegible] yesterday, I was
[illegible] for the [illegible],
the amount due for them, according to the
[illegible] of Gentlemen.

I am sorry to say that the circumstances of this [illegible] are known
[illegible] and many of them so large as must be
[illegible]. Some of them have
[illegible] which to the [illegible]
[illegible] Time to have this matter
[illegible]. Some [illegible] have
[illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible]

Messrs Crocker Bros & Co

SHIPPED in good order and condition, by S. S. Robertson Cashier



in and upon the good Brig called the Paul J. Jones whereof Taylor is Master for the present Voyage, and now lying in the Port of Charlestown and bound for Philadelphia Penn viz:

One parcel of Gold Bullion said to contain Ten thousand Eight hundred & eighty seven 77/100 dollars

Marks and Numbers.

R.M. Patterson Esq
Superintendant
U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
Penn

being marked and numbered as in the Margin; and are to be delivered in the like good order and condition, at the aforesaid Port of Philadelphia Penn (the dangers of the Seas only excepted,) unto R. M. Patterson Esq Supt of the U. S. Mint Philadelphia Penn or to Assigns, he paying Freight for the said Specie at the rate of one quarter of one per Cent being paid on this place with Primage and Average accustomed. Viz Twenty seven 77/100 Dollars.

In Witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Brig hath affirmed to Three Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated at Charleston S. C.
November 17 1844

Planters & Mech's Bank
Charleston 19th Nov 1844

Dear Sir,

Answered You have this morning a parcel of Gold Bullion shipped & addressed by direction of your agent J. E. Mc Donough Esq Assistant U. S. Treasurer to the Brig Paul J. Jones, under your order.

R. M. Patterson Esq
Supt of the U. S. Mint
Philada

Jam Ruffin
Pr Cash
D. S. Robinson
Cash.

Phila. Aug. 16. 1834.

Peter W. Patterson Esq.

President U. S. Bank

Dear Sir.

Enclosed we hand
you Draft No. 1-22 Exchequer Bonds made by the American
Coinage (U.S.). & will be obliged by
their Payment, when due, for Public Land. next
week.

The Loan by you dated the 14th inst.
& altered the Interest Warrant
we think must be at this declined & by you
we will forward 3 or 4000 D. about the
middle of the Coming week by Rail Road
& Boat line — until we shall hereby
be advised of your receipt of the Bonds
above named —

For amount bill we will thank
you to credit the amount in Cash to the
U.S. Treasurer of the Boston. Please inform
us if Instrument of Loan Exchequer as
from us —

Yours &c.

Biddle Brothers

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia Nov. 18, 1844

Gentlemen,

Your letter of the 2d inst. was duly received, and we have been expecting the arrival of 16 Keys of Patent Wheel for Screw Presses, to bring them out & have not yet come to hand. I have thought it proper, therefore, to enjoin you of the same and delay. You will understand the importance of the permission to say immediately upon your receipt of them as the time for the first coinage of Cents in this Mint. may cause me time in furnishing us with a supply.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt.

Mr. Miles Beckett Boston Mass

Treasury Department
Register's Office, Novemr. 15th. 1844

Sir,

I ask leave to call your attention to the Circulars from this Office of the 2d. & 16th. of September last, calling for the Estimates of the Mint and branches, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1846. —

I am very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant

D. Brenneke
Register

Robert M. Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office
November 12th. 1844

Sir,

Your accounts of Bullion purchased for Coinage, for the 2d. quarter of 1844, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $221.559.20 stated to be in the hands of the Coiner.

Coiner -	Gold Bullion Oz:	880.45	$	16.380.29
Melter & Refiner -	do	" 868.633		16.160.51
Coiner -	Silver Bullion	42.999.918		50.036.27
Melter & Refiner -	do.	23.175.24		26.967.43
Amounts,	Gold Coinage . . .			74.144.23
"	Silver Coinage . . .			37.570.47
			$	221.559.20

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
W. Wolcott
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia

Mr Endicott
Comptroller for
Mr Hall
Mint of N Hav.
Oct 8 / 1644

Sir

I am with respect the Governor
bidden me to Write to you
his pleasure is that you
pay unto
Mr Edward Bendall
or his order

Princeton Nov. 2. 1844.

Wm Patterson Esq
Boston. Mass.

Sir.

Allow me to call your attention to the following facts, which are of importance to the Public, and which I trust will be sufficient to induce you to take such measures as will secure to the Public the benefits to be derived from the use of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph.

I have made a machine for the purpose of recording intelligence at a distance by means of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, which I have exhibited to many scientific gentlemen, who have expressed their approbation of it, and their belief that it would answer the purpose intended. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the College of New Jersey, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of New York, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of North Carolina, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of South Carolina, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Georgia, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Alabama, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Mississippi, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Louisiana, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Texas, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Arkansas, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Missouri, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Iowa, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Wisconsin, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Minnesota, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Oregon, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of California, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hawaii, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Alaska, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Greenland, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Iceland, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Norway, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Sweden, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Finland, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Russia, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Poland, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Prussia, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Austria, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hungary, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Bohemia, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Moravia, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Silesia, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Saxony, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Bavaria, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Wurtemberg, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Baden, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hesse, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Nassau, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Frankfurt, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hesse-Darmstadt, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hesse-Cassel, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hesse-Homburg, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hesse-Rheinfels, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hesse-Wilhelmsbad, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hesse-Philippsruhe, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hesse-Friedrichsruhe, who have given certificates of its value. I have also had the honor of exhibiting it to the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Hesse-Wilhelmsruhe

forming the Lanchets as fast as they are
finished —

Wm. D. Wood Esq.

Colchester

Wm. D. Wood Esq.
Colchester



[Printed by Philip Hedf.]

Shipped in good order by C. L. Robertson
on board the Steamer called the J. Patton Jun.r
whereof J. Seymour is Master, and now
lying in the Port of Charleston, S. C. and bound for Philadelphia
To say:

One Iron Case Gold Bullion, said to contain
Six thousand four hundred & eleven 6411 dollars
& five dollars

N. L. Patterson Esq.r
Superintendant
U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the aforesaid Port of Philadelphia
(the dangers of the seas only excepted)
unto N. L. Patterson Esq.r Superintendant U.S. Mint Philadelphia or to his Assigns. He paying freight for the said Bullion at one quarter of one per Cent. / Sixteen Hundred dollars / Seventy two dollars having been paid here at this place
with ~~primage and average accustomed.~~

In witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Vessel hath affirmed to Three Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated at Charleston, the Second day of November 1844

J. Seymour

Plantation of Mechi Bk of E
Charleston 4 Nov 1844

Dear Sir.

Annexed you have a bill of Lading of a Parcel of Gold Bullion shipped by the Rangoon for Patton Lyon & Co of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at Asheville N.C. This parcel is sent to you by direction of J. H. E Hardy Cashier, who, I presume has written you on the subject.

I am Respectfully
Yr Obt Servt
D. J. Patten Cash.

R. M. Patton Esq
Superintendent
U. S. Mint
Phila

P.S. Mr J. Patton handed yesterday

Mint of the United States
November 2d 1844.

Sir,

The Contractors for Blankets announced on your letter of the 24th Ultimo, have already received, and have been issued.

We found them, on examination, subsequent to those which we received from the Quartermaster's Department at Trenton - The Blankets both Bars together than the Legal Standard, but more within the allowed limit of variation. You deem it unnecessary to be too scrupulous.

If you will inform me, at once for the present, to give you an order for a quantity of Blankets, though circumstances may hereafter make this desirable.

Our Weighman has found no rebel and no worse, for $235\frac{32}{100}$ lbs more of Coarse Blankets at 32 cts per lb, $75.30 ; and this amount shall be forwarded to you as such, according to your instructions as you shall give.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. P.
Comptr

To
Jeh. Leslie Esq
Quartermaster

Post Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, Nov. 1. 1844.

Sir: I am very anxious to obtain a copy of the "Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations", published by the Officers of the U.S. Mint, but do not know the proper course to be pursued, under to apply directly to you. I shall, of course, expect to make compensation for the same, and if you will have the kindness to forward me a copy to my address, with the proper charges thereon, I will remit the amount without delay. Your favorable & possible attention to this request will oblige a particular and valuable favor.

Very respectfully
Your very ob't servant,

Mundell C. W.

To the Curator of the U.S. Mint
Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States
November 1. 1834

Gentlemen

Our supply of Copper Coin is reduced so low that I must beg you not to let any difficulties interfere with us early a hand in hand as possible of any late orders for planchets

I am respectfully
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Messrs Crocker Brothers & Co
Taunton
Mass

receivers, complained to the Department of the
deductions which have been made upon our bills
funds. It is the custom when
specie is short, and it is about to be, when
private deposits are withdrawn. The
late Secretary of the Treasury drew £ 100,000
from us, a year ago, to pay members of
Congress, and the amount has never been restored.
Other applications are made to him for
this purpose, ~~with assurance that the amount paid~~
~~will be restored to him at the 22nd of~~
~~March last, to which~~ . Allow me, for an explanation of this matter, to refer you to my
letter to the Secretary of Dec. 3d 1842, and
March 22d 1843, — particularly the former.
Now I shall be happy to satisfy you
with the $ 50,000 for which you apply, in
new gold coins; but I must most earnestly
beg of you that you will, at the same time,
give a warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the
State, under the 21st sect. of the act of
June 18, 1836, for at least the same amount,
(and it will work greatly to the advantage
of our depositors if it was to double the
amount,) payable at one of the banks either
in Philadelphia or New York. We should
then require the specie in foreign coins, and
they have now sufficient funds on hand.

Phila
Aug 8

Hon. Garrett. Dibb,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Tabular Statement of the Deposites made at the Office of Philadelphia, from Jan. 1, 1839, to Dec. 31, 1844, inclusive, exhibiting the amounts received from New York and places west of it, compared with those from Philadelphia and places South of it.

Deposites.		New York and places west of it		Philadelphia and places South of it	
		Number	Value.	Number	Value.
Silver Deposites	1839	31	110,563	258	1,740,398
	1840	64	213,004	443	518,066
	1841	49	106,052	388	456,394
	1842	103	313,426	466	1,253,994
	1843	89	274,613	474	2,053,217
	1844	50	116,368	306	198,997
	Totals	386	1,136,226	2368	7,201,566
Gold Deposites	1839	36	451,307	261	891,220
	1840	125	570,458	414	631,542
	1841	142	229,214	406	483,959
	1842	144	523,540	592	654,071
	1843	130	546,220	647	3,261,587
	1844	123	204,914	495	1,527,196
	Totals	722	2,625,653	2815	7,152,575
Gold and Silver	Totals	1108	3,761,879	5180	14,404,141

Bank of the U.S.
Treasurer's Office. Dec 31 1840

Sir,

I forward you, herewith, the quarterly Statement, as a Depositary of the public money, ending this day.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt.
(signed) Isaac Reed
Treasr.

To
William Selden Esq
Treasurer of the U.S.
Washington

Bank of Montreal Dec. 26. 1844

Dear Sir

I have Certificate for Share
Bullion N.° 262 Issue to Messrs. Frothingham
on the 31.st July Last & held by this Bank
and now by this day Returned in the
hands of Messrs Mc.st Livingston & Co.
who now present it for payment —
You will be pleased therefore to direct
the Cashier to be carefully put up and
the Package delivered to Livingston & Co.
on presentation of the Certificate —

I remain my respectfull
Yours &c.

Robt Patterson Esq.
Director Office of Mint
Philad.a

Jno. Sparhawk Cash.r

Treasury Department
Dec. 26. 1844.

Sir

I will thank you to inform the Department whether you can furnish $50.000 in American Gold Coin for the payment of Members of Congress without embarrassing or delaying the operations of the Mint.

[redacted] Respectfully
Geo. M. Bibb
Sec. of the Treasury.

R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philada.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

20th Dec 1841

Sir;

Enclosed you will receive one Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esq

New York Dec. 19. 1844

R. M. Patterson Esq.

Dear Sir.

Your respected favor of the 17th Inst. is at hand and contents fully noted. I allow me to tender to you my thanks for the prompth and gentlemanly notice of my respects - In conformity with Your instructions I have Valued on Mr. Eckfeldt @ 3 days sight in favor of the Mechanics Banking Association of this city - Which I doubt not will be honored.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
Geo. Ticknor

Resolved,

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office
December 6th 1844.

Sir.

The corrected Abstract of Expenses of Distribution of Copper coins, for the 2d. quarter of 1844, having been filed with the accounts to which it belongs, I return the erroneous Abstract, and have referred your letter of the 17th instant to the First Auditor, that the suspended item of $30 and 6 mills may be credited to you, in the next adjustment of the accounts of Copper Coinage.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
W. M. Gouldy
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq.
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

To the United States

Dr. for Steam Tonnage

Custom House

Port of Philad.a June 29th. 1846.

Sir Please to order the Collector of Customs at this Port to pay to the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States the following sums for Steam Tonnage of Vessels entered at this Port during the month of June 1846 viz.

1846					Amt. Tons	Dollars	cts
April	11	To Cash for freight of 1 Bale Cards to West Chester			1		50
"	12	" Do " do " 2 do do to Richmond			2		50
"	15	" Do " Portage of 1 Bale Cards to Wilmington					12
"	"	" Do " freight of 1 Bale Cards to Cincinnati			3		62
"	30	" Do " Portage of 1 do do to Cincinnati					50
May	4	" Do " do of 1 do do to Charleston					26
"	6	" Do " freight of 18 do do to New York			5	9	50
"	10	" Do " do of 2 do do to Portage			6		50
"	11	" Do " Portage of 1 do do to Pittsburgh					50
"	14	" Do " do of 1 do do to Pittsburgh					50
"	17	" Do " freight of 1 do do to Baltimore			7		50
"	22	" Do " Portage of 1 do do to Hammondsville					50
"	23	" Do " freight of 19 do do to New York			8	9	50
"	"	" Do " Gen. Stamps for Copying & Bags			9	6	—
"	28	" Do " freight of 1 Bale do to New York			10		50
"	30	" Do " Portage of 1 do do to Lancaster					50
June	7	" Do " do of 1 do do to Allegany Pa.					50
"	10	" Do " freight of 1 do do to Cincinnati			11	3	75
"	12	" Do " Portage of 1 Bale do to Cincinnati					50
"	"	" Do " do of 1 Bale do to Pittsburgh					50
"	18	" Do " freight of 1 do Cards to Cincinnati			12		50
"	"	" Do " do of 1 do do to Pittsburgh			13	2	65
"	24	" Do " do of 28 do do to New York			14	7	00
"	"	" Do " Gen. Stamps for Copying & Bags			15		10
"	25	" Do " Gen. Stamps for 2 Drawers			16		62
"	26	" Do " freight of 1 Bale Cards to Baltimore			17		50
						7.34	

Errors excepted

Wm. Milnor Roberts Engr. & Surveyor

Mint U. S.
Dec. 18. 1844.

Sir,

I send enclosed a receipt & memorandum for you deposite of gold made on the 14th inst.

You will remark two points of disagreement between our memorandum & the list sent in your letter of the 26th ult.

You have marked No. 114, J. M. Reed, — 595 dwts.
Now we found no No. 114; but there was a No. 14 J. M. Reed & J. McDowell, 29.85 oz. = 597 dwts.
In your list there is no No. 14.

One have given as the weight of No. 5, 388 dwts; we find it 338. It is probable that in copying, an 8 had been written for a 3.

R. M. P.
D.

Tho. L. E. Handy, Esq.,
Cashr. &c.

Dept of the United States,
Dec. 18th, 1848.

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will issue your warrant, in favor of the Secretary of the Senate, for Eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, viz.

Cost of the appropriations for the current fiscal year,

For Salaries of Officers $ 3,750.00
For Wages of Workmen, 2,000.00
Cost of the appropriations for the
Cost fiscal year, 1848-49. 4,000.00
For incidental & contingent expenses, 1,425.00
$ 11,175

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
W. M. Meredith,
Secretary

Hon. Robt. J. Walker,
Secretary of the Treasury.

My dear Sir,

It affords me great pleasure to present to you my acquaintance General Maclean, who is on his way to England, after a sojourn in Africa of many years as Governor of the British Possessions there. General Maclean is desirous of seeing Our Minister. I had been my intention to accompany him. As Sir, however, detained. I commend him to your care, regretting that circumstances should thus deprive me of the pleasure I had anticipated.

Dec 17, 1846.

I am Sir with sentiments of Esteem
Very Truly
Yours
Tho. F. Sullivan.

Robert M. Patterson Esqre
Presdt. U. S. Mint &c.

Sir—

Washington 17 de. 40

About two months ago, the President of the United States, was kind enough to give me a letter to the Hon: Secretary of the Treasury, desiring it, as a favor, to be clear to me, that he would appoint me to a vacant clerkship in the mint at Phil.a which you proposed to fill often, by the appointment of your son—

The President, has renewed to me, his kind disposition, within a few days past, and I am authorised to say to you by the Hon. Judge Bibb, that my appointment, to that clerkship, will be very agreeable to him, and not less so, to the President, himself—

The Hon.d Sec.y therefore desires my [redacted] to him, for that office, which he will with pleasure, immediately confirm—

I learn with great satisfaction, that you are the intimate friend of Dr. Chapman, and it may therefore, [illegible] for me—

Hearing this, a public duty, you may
also rely by the Department and gratify
a friend —

Your answer, of course, will
be directed to the Dept —

I am very respectfully
Yr obt
J. F. Chapman

Dr. Patterson.
Phila.

Mint of the United States,
December 17. 1844

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter (postmarked the 11th) I have to state, there is no difficulty as the fact of the deposit, but only as to the presentation and payment of the certificate. This will require some explanations.

Before we were enabled, by a government fund, to pay depositors promptly, it was necessary to give them a credit on our books, and pay them in the order of coinage. Consequently, a deposit of silver could not usually be settled in less than 3 months. When we make a quarterly settlement with the Treasury Department, and send on all the papers and receipts, it was sometimes found impracticable to get them in, in time. It was specially desirable to have nothing outstanding at the end of the year. On this account we advised a negotiation of certificates at one of the city banks, and this course was almost invariably pursued by depositors. At the end of 1835, however, your certificate had not been presented, and was not in bank. In order to close and transmit the accounts, the Chief Coiner received a the warrant for your deposit, ~~and~~ counted the money, and put it in a bag with a label, expecting that it would soon be called for. The call, however, has not been made, till now, after an interval of nine years, and it is accompanied with an acknowledgment that the sum was ~~lost~~ - the Mint credited - has, here lost. Still the warrant which you give, and the evidence of character which accompanies it satisfy us that you have a just claim to the proceeds of the deposits in question. The amount will therefore be found at the Mint on your draft upon Adam & Kyle late Chief Coiner.

Respectfully
R. M. Patterson.

Prof Geo. Rudd, Esq.,
New York.

PS. The amount of your claim is ~~the deposit~~ was $98.99.

silver deposits of 1835 (not yours), while there was no labelled bag, nor receipt, answering to your deposit, nor any memorandum. The only question ~~with~~ is, whether the certificate, of which it appears you were robbed, was presented fraudulently & paid, ~~Whether you were entitled to receive the amount, or whether the Exchequ~~ ~~(the office in question)~~ as it might have been as this is uncertain. However, Mr. Eckfeldt (the late Chief Coiner) has determined to pay you the amount, and will forward the same by draft at sight or otherwise as you may specify. The sum is $98.99

Mint of the United States,
December 14. 1844

Dear Sir,

Your letter (postmarked the 11th inst.) is before me, and is entirely satisfactory. There was no difficulty

Office of the Pub. Ld.
Treas. Off. Dec 17, 1849.

Sir,

I am reply to your letter of the 16th inst. noticing an error of $50 cents in addition of Abstract of expenses of distribution 2d quarter 1849, I have enclosed a list of the items of expenses amounting to $ 50.34 and if the Treasury Abstract agrees therewith it will correspond with my Books; but if any item has been omitted, I have to request it may be corrected by the enclosed list of items.

Your Obt Svt
(signed) Blanchard
Treasr

To
E. W. McCulloch,
Comptroller of the Treasury
Washington.

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office,
December 16th 1844.

Sir.

Your accounts of Copper Coinage, for the 2d & 3d quarters of 1844, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $2626.37 stated to be due from you to the U. States.

Balance per your accounts $2625.87
Add. Error in addition of abstract of Expenses of Distribution 2d quarter of 1844 .50
$2626.37

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Svt.
J. McCulloch
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq.,
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office
December 16th 1844.

Sir,

In compliance with your request of the 18th instant, I return herewith the bill of Messrs Gilchrist for payments to Mellvain, suspended for want of vouchers to his accts, and have to state that said payments will be credited to you, in the next adjustment of your accounts, as well as the amount charged for Diamond furniture fund, an explanation of which has been received from Dr. Patterson, dated the 14th instant.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt

Wm Cooper
Comptroller

Isaac Roach Esq
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Mint U.S., Dec. 14 1861

Sir,

In your letter, of the 12th inst, to the Director of the Mint, communicating a Statement of the adjustment of his accounts for the ~~Year~~ 2d Qr of 1861, you ~~mention~~ have the following item.

"Amount charged for diamond-pointed pens supplied for an exploration of the necessity for the expenditure" ——— £17.5.0

Upon enquiry, in explanation, it does not appear that the pens in question were ever made, because for the sake of the four clerks employed at the Mint. That they are ~~of gold pointed with rhodium, a metal~~ pointed, not with diamonds, but with rhodium, a metal as hard as the ruby, and which therefore avoids the wear from friction; while, at the same time, ~~it is proof against~~ the metal which enters into the composition of the pen are proof against all chemical action from the inks &c. The same pen may therefore be used for years, and I therefore judged this introduction into the Mint a matter of true economy. Since they were purchased, no other pens have been used in the Mint Assay Office or in mine.

R. Mint.

To/ Wm. McCulloch, Esq.
Comptroller of the Treasury.

(Copy)

Dept of the United States
Philadelphia Dec 13. 1844.

J. W. McCulloh Esqr
Comptroller of Treasury

Sir.

Your letter of the 5th inst. is before me, with statement of my account of advances & pensions for 2d & 3d Quarters of 1844 - and balance stated.

I have marked counter [illegible] with Pollen's name thereto, and regret that the warrant does not be returned to me.

Mr Pollen will make explanation relative to the purchase of Second Point Rum, by his direction, which I shall then notify you.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Svt
signed
J. Read
Secretary

Mint of the U. S.
Decem^r 13 1844

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 9th (received this morning) I have to inform you that the books of the Mint show a deposit of gold bullion on the 4th of October by J. M. Wirth, consisting of several parcels. One of these answers to your description, being composed of brass & amalgam, the first weight of which was, Ozs. 6.$\frac{20}{100}$

Weight after melting, " 5$\frac{77}{100}$

Fineness, $\frac{827}{1000}$

Value, $98.64

The value per dwt. (after melting) was therefore near 85½ cts. The alloy was of silver; and should a deposit of 75 ounces or upwards of such gold be presented, in one item, a return of silver would accrue to the depositor.

Very respectfully &c

Mr. Robert I. Steele
Rockingham, N. C.

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
December 12th 1844

Sir,

Your accounts of Ordinary Expenses, for the 2d & 3d quarters of 1844, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $15.780.75 stated to be due from you to the U. States.

Balance per your accounts . .	$ 11.858.25
Add,	
Warrant № 9724, dated October 8th 1844 . .	2.500.00
do " 9830 " " 19th " . . .	2.400.00
Amt. charged for Diamond pointed pens. Suspended for an explanation of the receipt for the expenditure . .	17.50
William Gilchrist pay as night watch to 2d qr: 1844. suspended for evidence to his mark. Warrant № 69.	2.00
Same for 2d quarter 1844 " № 99 . . .	3.00
	$ 15.780.75

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Wm McCulloh
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Mint of the U. S.
Dec. 11. 1841.

Dear Sir,

An accidental circumstance has delayed, until now, my answer to your letter of the 4th inst.

We have no authority to furnish Silver coins at the Mint, except for Silver bullion or foreign Silver coins deposited with us. If you can furnish us with these, you can have the Small coins which you desire, to any amount, & with very little if any delay.

J. R. Mc.F
D.

To/
Thos. W. Olcott, Esq.,
Pres. Mech. & Farm. Bk
Albany, N.Y.

Shawmut Bank
Boston Dec. 10. 1844

Dear Roach Esq.
Treas.r of the Mint
Philadelphia.

Sir

With this you will receive, Two thousand Dollars for recoinage into ½ eagles, dimes & quarter dollars. Please say on the receipt when I shall send for the new coin.

Your Obt. Sv.t
T. Brown
Cash

Trenton Dec 10. 1814

Wm Patterson Esq.
Collector U. S. Duties
Camden

We are in receipt of Your favor of the 6th inst.

Inclosed we hand bill of 11 kegs of Powder shipped from thence —

We have received the bill under the amount of your commission to collect & pay the amount to the Treasurer of the U. S. Duties —

This bill is made from Copies sent the U. S. Duties —

We respectfully
Your Obt Servts
Joseph Bloomfield

Rockingham, Richmond County, N.C. &c.
December 9th 1844

Dear Sir, Having a decided interest in the subject matter of this Legacy, I assume the privilege of addressing this Note of Enquiry to the Collector first of district in which Last Year was reported the Deposit at Locks at Mouth of Montgomery County, N.C. forwarded at the District in Petersburg a small amount of Gold (about 116 dwts) to be disposed of which was found upon my Land, Having visited the Place lately and not being able to see Dr Worth upon the subject as he was then from home and not expected to return in a considerable time, and not being able to learn from others any thing exactly Certain as to the result of the assay. I am write please give me the precise quantity of the result I understand that about 50 or 51 dwts was fine? and 75 or 78 dwts was in the Amalgamated State. and that the whole was alloy? with Silver, If your Books show the facts I wish to know what portion was Silver, how much was lost from the Amalgamated mass in Refining, what was the Gold worth per dwt and all other Things Connected with the subject that may be of use to me,
I have seen a few small pieces of gold found at the place that was nearly white as Silver,
An early Answer will much oblige

Robt J. Steele

Salem 6 Dec 1842

Ex Edelmann Esq

Sir Nice herewith enclosed
a Draft of 2nd dated 8th 3rd inst
8.18. favour
Cash each but observe to send me
when cried, the result of each sale
with remit By order
Robt Brookhouse

Acacia	4	24
Active	182.	13
Amazon	411.	10
R Brookhouse Jun	20.	15
	665.	18

Clerk of the United States
(December 7th 1827)

Sir

I have rec'd your letter of yesterday
asking for copies of certain entries on
the books of the Treasury regarding accounts
in which you are charged with a
defalcation. — I shall take the
earliest occasion to refer the request
to the District Attorney and act
in the case according to his advice.

I am respectfully
Your obt. Servt
H. Clay

To
John C. Herzer Esq.

Philad.a December 6th 1836

Dr. R. M. Patterson

Sir

You probably will recollect that on the 10th day of January last I transmitted to you a demand against the United States for the salary & duties on the action of Depositories, & also requested of you a copy of the Entries on the Books of the Mint shewing the amounts of Gold distilled from the which I am charged with a deficiency, and that on the 12th of the same month you informed me that you had been advised by the Secretary of the T.D. that it was his intention to sue out a writ of Error and that in the mean which as the case could not be considered as finally decided you would not be justified in acting upon the bill which I had presented on the Book Entries which regarded the case. That subsequently the demand in question was paid, but I have never yet heard from you in regard to the Book Entries, I will thank you at your earliest convenience for a copy of them as they remained at the termination of the suit of the U.S. against me among additional entries as regards myself (if any) since that time relating in any manner whatever as they are and by whose authority made

Very Respectfully
Your Ob.t
John D. Dunge

Palermo Dec 2 1894.

A. W. Pattison Esq.
Dear Sir.

Above we hand
bill of 15 Rgs blankets
Copra — Shipped from Boston per Brig
Antares —
The amount of the above we will
thank you to favour us with Cheque to
H. N. Hooper & Co. Boston —
We are Yours Resp.y Owen Bro & Co

SHIPPED *in good order and well-conditioned, by* S. T. Robeson. Cashier
Sold by Joseph Wilson, 66 East Bay.
on board the good Brig — *called the* Washington *whereof*
T. L. Maurice *is Master for the present voyage, now lying in the*
port of **Charleston**, *and bound for* Philadelphia Penn. To say:

One barrel Gold bullion, said to contain
Six thousand, three hundred & twenty
eight dollars, ninety five cents —

P. M. Patteson. Esq.
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia.

being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well-conditioned, at the aforesaid port of Philadelphia Penn. ——— (*the danger of the seas only excepted*) *unto* P. M. Patteson Esq. Director U. S. Mint Philadelphia Penn. *or to his assigns* ~~*he or they paying*~~ *freight for the said Bullion at the rate of one quarter of one per cent agreeably to Seventeen Hundred Dollars being paid on the Place* ———
~~*with ——— primage and average accustomed.*~~ **In witness whereof,** *the Master or Agent of the said vessel hath affirmed to* Three *Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.*

Dated in Charleston, *the* Second *day of* December 1844 —

Thomas T. Maurice

Planters & Merchs Bk of S.C.
Charleston 4 Dec 1844

Dear Sir.

Annexed you will receive
bill of Lading for a parcel of Bullion
shipped to your address by Brig Black-
hawk by direction & for acc of J. H. C. Hamby
Cashier Ft Pickens Fla. at Mobile Ala
the Brig sailed 3d inst -

Yours Respectfully
By Order
R. F. Pattison
Cash.

R. M. Pattison Esq
Pres.
U. S. Mint
Philada

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